REGISTER No. 6—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,118—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEE

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 880 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, on SATURDAY, the 4th May 1878, at 5 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALLA, 540 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, on THURSDAY, the 2nd May 1878, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, MOHAMMERAH, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 2nd May 1878, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 7th May 1878, at 10 A. M., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Without food.
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ARIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	2,100	300	May 29
ETDALL HALL	2,709	350	June 15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	June 29
CITY OF SALTIMORE	2,300	300	At
*EFFREE HALL	2,700	350	fortnightly intervals.
*WISTOW HALL	2,700	350	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.
Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.
Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2,277	424	At fortnightly intervals.
ITALIA	2,345	424	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples.....Rs. 400
To Liverpool..... ,, 500

RATE FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.
Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.
Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.
Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Transatlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.
For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 13, 1877. Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. THESEALY, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship NEVADA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel from NEW YORK, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, PAY FREIGHT to the undersigned, and to SEND BOATS alongside without delay, failing which their GOODS will be landed by the Captain on their account and risk.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(*) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May.
— CHINA	2016	400	T. Aldgrton	13th do.
(*) VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	20th do.
— KASHGAR	2021	450	E. J. Baker	27th do.
(*) GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	31st do.
— ZAMBESI	2451	370	A. Symons	7th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th April 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward..13th May.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson..27th ,,
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow..10th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th April 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart. ....24th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400 on 10th May 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250 on 27th ,, ,,

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.
Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.
For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 16th May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN CAMERON,
Manager in India.

Bombay, 29th April 1878.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 p.m., to take into consideration the desirability of accepting an offer made by Government of Rs. 4,75,000. (FOUR LAKHS AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND) for certain Wharfage rights and land, which the Company possesses.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th April 1878.

FOR SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.

BY Order of Government, the large Upper-Storied Pucka Built BUNGALOW and OUT-HOUSES near the village of Hewra, in the Junnar Talook of the Poona Collectorate, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the 10th July 1878, in the Haveli Mamlutdar's Cutchery, in the City of Poona.

Terms of Sale:—25 per cent upon purchase. The remainder to be paid before the material can be removed. The whole of the materials to be removed within 6 months.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Division.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

LEX. ALLAN

BEGS TO DRAW ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTING, FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTING, FANCY DRESS SHIRTS, BEST QUALITY, AND GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

THE GRAND WRESTLING TOURNAMENT To be repeated this Evening.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

GRAND SUCCESS OF THE GIFT ENTERTAINMENTS. RS. 1,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. THE GRANDEST ENTERTAINMENT ever presented to the Public of Bombay.

IN ADDITION TO THE GREAT CIRCUS PERFORMANCE, there will be a GRAND PRIZE WRESTLING TOURNAMENT between the following CELEBRATED ATHLETES:—

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE,
RAMPURSAD KISHNA,
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE;
SORABJEE DORABJEE,
EDULJEE FRAMJEE.
VUNDRAVUN VERJEE,

TO CONCLUDE WITH A GRAND MATCH BETWEEN MR. JAMES LEE, THE GREAT AMERICAN ATHLETE, AND AHMEDKHAN PUNJABEE, MASTER OF THE FORT GYMNASIUM, FOR ONE THOUSAND RUPEES A SIDE, AND THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF BOMBAY.

GRAND MIDDAY PERFORMANCE. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, AT 3-30 P. M. EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 9-15.

In order that all classes may have the pleasure of visiting this MAMMOTH EXHIBITION, the following GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES Have been made for this MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK:

Dress Circle	Rs. 2 0
Stalls	,, 1 0
Parquette	,, 0 8
Pit	,, 0 4

Tickets for all parts of the Circus may be obtained at the Box Office, Circus, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Also at JOHN BOBERTS and Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED GIFTS.

42186 .....Rs. 10 | 82681 .....Rs. 50
59094 .....Rs. 10

FOR SALE, SEVERAL very fine SADDLE and CARRIAGE HORSES. Apply to Mr. JOHN WILSON.

MR. HENRY RANDALL CORMACK has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in my business of Average Adjuster, Notary Public, and Public Accountant from the 1st of May 1878. The business will thenceforth be conducted under the name of LIDBETTER and CORMACK.

THOMAS LIDBETTER.

A CHILD can be RECEIVED into a FAMILY of independent position residing in their own house and ground, on one of the best London suburbs. The conditions of a superior, well ordered Home with care for health and training are combined with advantages for education and young companionship. Best references given and required. For Terms, &c., address MRS. CLARK, The Beacon, West End Lane, N. W. London, England.

SEEDS AND BULBS.

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,
SHOW ROOMS, GIRGAUM.

ALWAYS on HAND FURNITURE of every description—Glass, Crockeryware, Cutlery, Harnesses, Saddlery, Carriages of every description, Horses, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

Also all information given regarding Buying and Selling. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 106th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, and the sum of Rupees 14,620, being the 108th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,600.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, May 1, 1878.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Ship KHIMJEE OODOWJEE, S. Bailey, Master, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND BILLS of LADING to the undersigned for counter-signature, as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In cases where Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 1st May 1878.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To appoint a member of the Town Council in the room of the Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, resigned.

2. To consider Resolution of the Town Council, recommending the Corporation to make a grant of Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of constructing a Magazine for the storage of gunpowder and other explosives, on the understanding that the Municipality receive their proportionate share of the rent for storage, the Corporation undertaking to bear their share of any loss that may result.

3. To consider the Resolution of the Town Council recommending the Corporation to sanction an arrangement, shown in plan A, attached to the Commissioner's letter No. 3,513 of 1878, by which, in exchange for a small portion of the public road required by the G. I. P. Railway Company for the site of their Terminal Station at Boree Bunder, certain Government ground in the vicinity will be made over to the Municipality and the road widened and improved at the cost of the Railway Company.

4. To consider Resolution of the Town Council, forwarding copy of letter from the Solicitors, enclosing copy of the Advocate General's opinion on the legal position of the Corporation in regard to the extension of Tramways.

5. Government Resolution No. 1,375, dated 27th April 1878, General Department, directing that copy of the Commissioner's letter No. 2929, dated 6th April last, with accompaniments, and copy of the Drainage Commission's Report, be forwarded to the Government of India with an expression of the opinion of the Government of Bombay that the work of draining this City is urgently needed, and of the earnest hope that it may be found possible to lend the Municipality the total sum asked for, Sixty Lakhs of Rupees.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 1st May 1878.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines, from 20th May, for 3 months. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at KHANDALLA, plainly furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, at present in the occupation of A. F. Isole, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, a RESIDENCE in Elphinstone Circle, at present in the occupation of F. D. Strahan, Esq. Rent Rs. 70.

From 1st June another RESIDENCE in Elphinstone Circle, at present in the occupation of G. W. Read, Esq. Rent Rs. 70. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

B. S. MADON AND COMPANY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Up-country Orders are promptly and carefully executed.
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. KIRBY'S
PHOSPHORUS AND COMBINATION PILLS

Have been used with marked advantage in diseases arising from Nervous Exhaustion, Debility, Impoverished Blood, and loss of Nerve Power,

Per Bottle Re. 1-14 and Rs. 3-4 Cash.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
B. S. MADON AND COMPANY,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. KIRBY, on the value and administration of Phosphorus. Per copy, Re. 1-12.

BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS FROM OUT-STATIONS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.

Can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS:
Folding Chairs:
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
Filters of every description.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla and Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality:
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c.:
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Bass's Celebrated Chutni, Curry Powder and Paste, Mulligatawny Paste, and Madras Sauce:
Infants' & Invalids' Foods:
Nursery Lamps and Appliances:
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.
LUNCHEON BASKETS:
Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks:
OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, COURIER AND HAND BAGS, DRESSING BAGS AND CASES.
SOFT STITCHED TWEED HATS.
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks:
STATIONERY:
Purses, Pocket Books, Card cases, Desks, Paper and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau de Cologne, Soaps, Sponge, Dentifrices, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes; Pomades, &c., &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description and of the finest brands from

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY:—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels;

BYCULLA:—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels;

POONA:—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines), near to the Western India Club and in the vicinity of the Napier and Poona Hotels.

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA MART,
EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MR. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. respectfully solicit the Public of Bombay and Out-stations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected Kangra Valley Teas from some of the best plantations.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Canisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	
SUPERFINE BOHEA	0 12	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIP STORES! SHIP STORES!! SHIP STORES!!!

CAPTAINS of SAILERS and STEAMERS, requiring best articles of STORES and PROVISIONS, &c., at MODERATE PRICES, are requested to call at

M. M. MODY & Co.,
Shipchandlers, &c., Apollo Street, Fort.

JAMS! JAMS!! JAMS!!!

A. D. JACKSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

FRESH arrival of Johnson's TASMANIAN "JAMS" selling off at reduced price. Cash 4annas 7 per tin, or Rs. 5 per dozen. Catalogue of Stores posted free on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"CAVITE BRANDS"
In all Sizes.

DINDIGUL CIGARS.
"LONDRES."
Neuberg's Own.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
"PRINCIPES"—"FAVORITAS" "REGALIAS."
CHOICE SELECTED.
"DAWSON'S PRIME," "THOMPSON'S PRIME," "NONPAREILS."

PONDICHERRIES, BURMAHS, &c., &c.,
All specially Prepared and Selected.

TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Mixture of the Day,
MANUFACTURED DAILY.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE,"
Fresh and Fragrant.

WILL'S BIRD'S EYE.

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S
SUN DRIED HONEY DEW.

CIGARTETES.
MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL FLAVORED.
14 Brands to Select From.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously Fresh.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gas tte" Office.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4-4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including even Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE, WITH THE SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST, Issued on the 1st November 1877.

In-pamphlet form, price 8 as.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Company will be PAID to the Registered Shareholders at the rate of Rupees 75 (SEVENTY-FIVE) per share on and after MONDAY, the 10th day of June 1878, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Shamsjee Hassejee Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE,
SHAPURJEE BYRAMJEE KATRAK,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 30th April 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd May, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

10 bales grey shirtings 7/8 lbs.
4 do. grey T. cloths.
10 cases colored prints.
5 do. white mulls.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties situate in Rangari Molla, outside the Fort.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the days undermentioned the properties hereinafter described in separate lots by order of the Mortgagee, Murarji Punja, under the Power of Sale contained in the Indentures of Mortgage, dated 12th March 1873 and 2nd September 1874, respectively, made between Khatri Aba Haji Jacob of the one part and the said Murarji Punja of the other part, and on account and risk of the said Mortgagor, Khatri Aba Haji Jacob [since deceased], with the consent of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the said Khatri Aba Haji Jacob, who will join in the Deed of Conveyances of the said properties respectively:—

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd May 1878, at 3 p.m.

Lot No.

All that piece of fazendari land, with messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Rangari Molla or Mahomed Bawa Khandoy street on the west side thereof, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 10 feet in breadth and 80 feet in length, be the same little, more or less, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Memon Nathoo Hussein, and on the south by the house of Khatri Esa Hasam, registered by the Assessor of Municipal Assessment under No. 16.

On the same day at 4-30 p.m.

Lot No. II.

All that piece of Governmuch land with messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Rangari Molla, on the east side thereof, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 104 1/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the public road, on the north by the house of Khatri Jaffer Rahimtula, and on the south by the house of Khatri Esak Hasam, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1441 and by the Assessor of Municipal Assessment under No. 49.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Janardhun and Ghandithoy, Mortgagee's Solicitors, or at the office of the Official Assignee, or at the office of the Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

No. 28 Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 2nd May 1878.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, &c.

AUCTION SALE of the following Wines, from Harper, Boulton and Co., to close consignments. *A Second Batch.*

On SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Rogers and Co.'s Office in Forbes Street, the following choice wines, cooking stoves, &c.

Sherries, 15 being, Amontillado, 5 Stars, Green Seal, Yellow, Crown and Feather, Crown, Brown, and Blue Seal Port, Black, and Red sealed, 2 Cooking Stoves, with utensils and some Kerosine Oil, Cooking Stoves, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Machinery, Tools, &c., of the Imperial Cotton Press Company, Limited, in Liquidation, now lying on the Premises of the Acbar Cotton Press Company, Limited, on Carnac Bunder, near the Carnac Bridge.

On MONDAY, the 6th, and on TUESDAY, the 7th day of May next, at 1 o'clock p.m. each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Liquidators of the Imperial Cotton Press Company, Limited, in Liquidation, to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the machinery, tools, &c., &c.

The same comprises as follows:—

1 Pair James Nasmyth & Co.'s Patent high and low Pressure Horizontal Engines, 45 H.P., 4 Cylinders, 20 diameter and 24 stroke, with eccentric straps, governors, &c., &c.
2 large Galloway's Boilers, double ring, 24 feet long, by 6ft. in diameter, complete.
1 Donkey Engine by Messrs. Stafford and McCallum, Lancashire, 8½ diameter of cylinder, 20 stroke, fly wheel, 4-10 wrought iron crank and Shaft, bed plate, &c. complete and adapted to work a mechanic shop.
1 Water Heater 6 by 8 (with brass tubes), with steam and water pipes to be attached to boilers, complete.
1 Hotwater Iron Tank, 5 by 4, with gauge cocks, glass and waste steam pipe.
1 Iron Tank, 18 by 6 by 4, with 6 valves, one boiler water tank, 20 by 8.
1 small Portable Tubular Boiler, 8 by 4 long, by 2-3 diameter with steam gauges, &c., suited admirably for the above Donkey Engine.
1 Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, double cylinders, 5 diameter, 4-8 long by 1-8, with 10 feet of suction pipe and 1 copper nozzle.
1 Stafford and McCallum 24 feet gap Lathe, screw cutting self acting 20½ gap 19 centre with universal and face plates, slide rest, &c. complete.
1 Stafford and McCallum 10 feet Lathe, with dry plate.
1 do. ,, 6 feet Drilling Machine complete.
1 do. ,, Saw Bench 6 by 2-8, diameter of saw 30, with 2 Circular Saws.
2 James Nasmyth and Co.'s Patent double Cylinder Hydraulic cotton press with 2-11 inch diameter rams, and best cast-steel Cylinder, &c., &c.
1 do. do. Cast Iron Cylinder 11 Rams, complete.
3 do. do. do. 11 ,, (incomplete.)
6 Scales for Cotton with Boxes, 8 Hoists with 23 feet chain and 45 fe

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 1st MAY 1878.

THE telegrams received to-day leave the political situation practically where it was, but yesterday's commercial messages from London are in some respects indicative of more pacific views. Consols have advanced from 94¼ to 95, and French Rentes from 109½ to 110½; on the other hand, Wheat and Seeds are reported firm, and Calcutta Linseed to arrive is 6d. and ex-Warehouse 1s. to 1s. 3d. per quarter higher.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged, as also are the London General Produce Markets.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were dull and Reuter's quotations show a decline of 1¼d. per piece in 9 lb. 45 inch Grey Shirtings and 5½ lb. Madapollams and 8¼d. per piece in 11 lb. 54 inch Shirtings. Cotton in Liverpool was unchanged, the day's sales being 8,000 bales, spot prices remaining unaltered, nor can we learn of any movement in arrivals from private sources. The heavy imports into Liverpool, however, can scarcely fail to exercise an adverse effect in the market, and unless definite terms of peace are speedily arranged betwixt England and Russia, there is little ground on which to base hopes of an improvement in prices.

From New York under yesterdays' date ready Mid. Uplands still comes at 10⅞ cents, but July shipment has advanced from 11 1-16 to 11⅛ cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1878.	1877.	1876
Tuesday's Receipts	4,000	1,900	3,500
Four days' do.	16,000	8,400	12,500

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 53¾d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has continued weak, with a further partial decline of 1-16d. per Rupee. Very few bills are offering, and the appearance of the market at the moment is decidedly towards still lower rates, but for the remainder of this Mail we shall be mainly guided by the figures obtained for Council drafts in London to-day. The general idea here seems to be in favour of an average of about 1s. 8 9-16d. per Rupee, which would probably result in about present rates being maintained. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 9-16d.	pre Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Credits, ,, ...	1s. Nil.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 premium; 60 days' sight ¾ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, if anything, has been a shade steadier, but not to an extent to alter quotations, which we still give at Rs. 93½ for Fours and Fours and-a-half, and Rs. 102¾ for Fives-and-a-half.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with but a very moderate business doing. Bank of Bombays are ¾ per cent. better; Colaba Land Co. Rs. 5 Higher. In Press Companies there is no quotable change, and in Spinning and Weaving shares we note a decline of Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 10 in Bombay Hemp and Jute, Rs. 8 in Broach Mills, and Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey. Hindustan have advanced Rs. 25, and Manockjee Petit and Morarjee Goculdass Rs. 5 per share. G. I. P. Railway stock has advanced Rs. 4 per £20.

The COTTON MARKET remains dull with very little doing. Prices, however, do not give way owing to the limited supplies now available, and our yesterday's quotations remain the ruling rates.

SEEDS are quiet but unaltered: Linseed at Rs. 6-8 and Guzerat Rapeseed at Rs. 7-10 per cwt.

FREIGHTS by steamer are a shade firmer. For Liverpool there is only one steamer on the berth, for which £1-12-6 to £1-13-9 is quoted. Sailing ships are not in request and on the berth for Liverpool £1-7-6 to £1-10 per ton is the rate.

PIECE GOODS remain unaltered in every respect. The demand is very limited and prices nominally the same.

COALS are quiet but steady. No fresh transactions tre reported to arrive, sellers asking, if anything, slightly higher prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bantam	40,000	50	all	6 do.	705
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	6814
National Bank of India.	10,000	250	all	10 do.	482
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	480

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700	—	700
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	975
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1,800
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	70
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,200
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	945
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	315
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.s*	75
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	725
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s	969 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	575
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	725
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,200
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,070
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	800	1,000	all	25 p.s.	830
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	750
Sewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	900
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,135
L. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	770
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	800
Madras U. Spinning ...	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,139
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	300
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,250
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,150
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	225
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	50 p.s*	800
Oriental S. and W. Co..	400	1,000	all	..	400
Oriental Press Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	600	2,000	all	..	600
Bursey S. and W. Co....	2,000	400	all	20 p.s*	330
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	715
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	975
Ramoon S. & W. Co....	1,700	1,000	all	..	815
Sposendas Spinning	600	1,000	all	75 p.s.	700
Do. do. ½ Share..	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	925
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	880
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	40 Rs.	650

*Per Share for the half-year.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 27th April 1878. Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	57,700	0	0
Merchandize	1,06,566	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Telegraph	608	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,65,874	0	0

Corresponding week in April 1877. Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	52,267	0	0
Merchandize	1,77,166	0	0
Other Receipts	1,701	0	0
Telegraph	677	0	0
T tal Rs.....	2,31,751	0	0
Decrease Rs.	65,877	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE brig KEERATA ROODRIN, 154 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Cochin with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE HESPERUS, 448 tons, Captain J. Bellett, will sail to-day for Colombo with a general cargo.

THE SHIP ALEXANDER YEATS, 1,588 tons, Captain J. W. Dunham, will sail to-day for St. Francisco, in ballast.

THE s.s. PEHLVAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhownugger, &c, with a general cargo, and sixty deck passengers.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Grayne, and 267 deck passengers.

THE s.s. ALBULA, 1,221 tons, Captain G. Brodley, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Fequhart and child, two gentlemen, Mrs. Weeks and child, Mrs. Hartley, and Master Weir.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. PUTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain W. Macaulay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 19th April, via Vizagapatam and Galle, in ballast. During the voyage she spoke the ship Frankfort Hall bound to Rangoon from Bombay, all well.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, 1,036 tons, Captain T. Alderton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, &c., with the English Mails and the following cargo :—6 cases gold thread, 35 cases beads, 15 cases colour and paint, 5 cases papers, 8 casks potatoes, 230 packages piece goods, 10 cases wine, 5 cases boots, 4 cases tobacco, 22 bales twist, 13 boxes saffron, 5 boxes specie, 2 boxes gold coine, 2 boxes silver coins, 2 cases umbrellas, 1,537 ingots copper, 13 cases stores, 8 cases provisions, 45 bundles E. teeth, 9 packages cloves, 6 packages gum, 3 packages coffee, 1 package raisins, 15 cases milk, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	China (s)	Alderton	Venice, April 5.
	Puttialla (s).....	Macaulay	Calcutta, April 19.
	Oorun (s).....	Baker.....	Mandvee, April 29.
	Khimji Godhrish..	Bailey	Liverpool, Dec 30.
	Anglo-India	Everitt	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
1	Arabia (s).....	Serra	Genoa, &c.
	Tamora.....	Stocomb	Amsterdam.
	Scotish Chief	Leaper	London.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Sangalore (s)	Stead	Malta.
	Baron Colonsay	Steele	Malta.
	Canara (s)	Sharp	Malta.
	Hannibal	Flynn	Malta.
	St. Mildred	Murray	Malta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Albula, Brodley, to Liverpool.
Ship Alexander Yeats, Dunham, to St. Francisco.
Barque Hesperis, Bellett, to Colombo.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda, to Cochin.

The following vessels were cleared for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Puttialla to P Gulf via Karrachee.
Barque Zephyrus, to Havre,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April
16 Norna ..... Watt ..... London, Dec 22.

DEPARTURES.

April 26.—Barque Samarkand and a Barque, numbers undistinguishable.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April.
27 Dartagnan .... Akyab.
28 Busheer (s)..... ..... Bombay.
Dumphalle Castle ... . Calicut.
Telford (s)..... ..... Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

April.
27 Ethiopia (s)..... ..... Bombay.
28 Chrysomene .... Bassein.
Dulcaner .... Pootoo.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVAL.

The s s Arcot, Commander Durke, arrived here from London on the 25th April, with a general cargo, and Passengers—Mrs Miller and child, Mrs Trevena, child and infant. For Busrah—Mr Tamber.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27 Undaunted, H M S, Smith from Bombay.
Mar. 20 Medaverby, ship, Selby, from Birkenhead.
21 Scottish Chieftain, ship, Hamilton, from Cardiff.
27 Spartan, H M S, Tracey, from Zanzibar.
Apr. 8 Travancore, ss, Harrison, from Cardiff.
8 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
14 Abyssinia, ss, Sharpe, from Zanzibar.
16 Wild Swan, H M S, Fowlett, from Sovakee.
17 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
17 Djafferia, E S S, Mansoor, from Zeilla.
17 Liddesdale, ss, Davis, from Bombay.
17 Hindoostan, ss, Haselwood, from London.
17 Alethea, ss, Peacock, from Galle.
18 Lady Egidia, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
18 Arago, ss, Jones, from Bombay.
18 Strathleven, ss, Pearson, from Bombay.
18 Red Star, ss, Roseberry, from Bombay.
19 Achille, ss, Forti, from Trieste.
19 Sindh, ss, Champenois, from Marseilles.
19 Hanar, F G, boat, Bourjor, from Rotahford.
19 Tinisterre, F T ship, Vivielle, from Toulon.
19 Heron, ss, Goldsmith, from Sea.
19 Pekin, ss, Woolcot, from Calcutta.
20 Winthorpe, ss, Baker, from Bombay.
20 Avondale, ss, Pottinger, from Colechel.
20 Summerchelsire, ss, Holt, from Melbourne.
21 Glamorgan, ss, Buck, from Bombay.
21 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, from Bombay.
22 Eclipse, ss, Holman, from Bombay.
22 Chyebassa, ss, Howell, from Calcutta.
24 Deccan, ss, Gaby, from London.

DEPARTURES.

April 17 Liddesdale, ss, Davis, to Genova.
18 Hindoostan, ss, Haselwood, to Bombay.
19 Travancore, ss, Harrison, to Bombay.
19 Alethea, ss, Peacock, to Port Said.
19 Arago, ss, Jones, to Liverpool.
19 Strathleven, Pearson, to Liverpool.
19 Red Star, ss, Roseberry, to Marseilles.
19 Achille, ss, Forti, to Bombay.
19 Pekin, ss, Woolcot, to London.
20 Scottish Chieftain, ship, Hamilton, to Bombay.
20 Spartan, H M S, Tracey, to Bombay.
20 Arcadia, ss, Sharpe, to Zanzibar.
20 Sindh, ss, Champenois, to Shanghai.
20 Summerschire, ss, Holt, to London P out.
21 Djafferia, ss, Mansoor, to Berbara.
21 Tinisterre, F T ship, Vivielle, to Bourbon.
21 Winthorpe, ss, Baker, to Revel.
21 Avondale, ss, Pottinger, to London.
21 Glamorgan, ss, Buck, to Havre.
22 Dupleix, ss, Monge, to Mauritius.
22 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, to Venice.
22 Eclipse, ss, Holman, to Hull.
22 Chyebassa, ss, Howell, to London.
24 Hanar, F G, boat, Bourjor, to Saigon.
24 Deccan, ss, Gaby, to Calcutta.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Bombay.
Melmerby, ship, Selby, from Birkenhead.
Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
Wild Swan, H M S, Fowlett, from Sovakee.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Djafferia, E ss, Mansoor, from Zeilla.
Lady Egidia, ship, Nacoda, to Calcutta.
Heron, ss, Goldsmith, from Sea.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Leverier s—2 cases g'asswave, Joseph Soares; 80 packages glasswere, Ebram Allarukia.
Macedonia s—9 casks hardware, Hassumally Lallmeya; 2 cases hardware and 11 cases tinned plates, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 15 casks ale, Wallace and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Duke of Edinburgh—2 cases glasswave, Hajee Sewjee; 40 casks beer, Volkart Brothers; 200 barrels coal pitch, Adomjee Bhoyjee; 21 barrels tar and 10 barrels pitch, Jafferjee Tyebjee.
Lennox—60 casks fire clay, Ebrahim Adbool Curim.
Strathleven—100 bottles quicksilver, Volkart Brothers; 50 kegs bird shots, Soomar Veera.
Cervin s—4,872 rolled iron bars, Lookmarjee Ebramjee.
Mollodale—8 casks gl'sswave, E. R. Mahomed.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—10 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

Lennox—50 cases sulphuric acid, Mamedally Adbool Cader.

FROM TRIESTE,

Achille s—29 casks common beads, Surtifally Goolamhoosein.

FROM NEW YORK.

New Era—13,6.0 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merioneth—172 cwts bedanuts, Gopaldass Thakersey.
T MacLellan—50 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 96 bales cotton and 60 bales rags, Matthew Boonjorjee.
Twilight—59 bales cotton, A Blaschock and Co.
Respigadera—250 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Pursotum; 800 bales cotton, Nurseee Kesowjee and Co; 28 bales rags, Canjee Jetha.
Arden Clutha—57 bales cotton, Nurseo Khuttow.
Herald—100 bales cotton, Nurseo Purmonjee, Moolgee Faitha and Co; 2 bales shawl and 2 bales indigo, Syed Ebrahim Shaeb and Co; 102 bales cotton waste, Khan Mahamed Nensey; 251 bales wool, Nursey Khuttee; 22 bales wool, Lillabhoy Govinjee; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 400 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 420 cwts myrabolams, Remington and Co; 101 bales cotton, Nuseerwanjee Muncjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 101 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 170 bales wool Hurjevan Vussonjee; 150 cwts myrabolams, Allimahamed Hassum; 168 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Hindostan s—41 cwts gum, Khimchund Lalbhoy; 222 cwts medicine, Ruttonjee Jewraz; 703 cwts myrabollams, Forbes and Co; 10 bales skins, W Nicol and Co; 6 bales skins, Dhurumsey Veljee; 4 bales skins and 30 cases fishmaws, Allarukia Sazun; 6 cases fishmaws, and 6 cwt D horns, and 51 cwts F shells, Peerbhoy Assur; 46 cwts M of P shells and 250 cwts oilbonum, Allarukia Sazun; 32 cwts M of P shells, Mahamed Corjee; 3554 cwts oilbanum, Hajeebhoy Jumma; 30 cwts dry ging, Moosajee Nathia; 8 bales hides, 3 bales tobacco, 5 bales silk, 1 case fishmaws, 62 bales wool, 15 cases rhubarb, 14 cases tea, 3 cases gum benjamin, and 60 cases gums, Ali and O S N Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Orthes,—600 bales cotton, Volkat Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

W H Conner—127½ cwts linseed, George Lockart and Co.
Palm s—175 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,050 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1¼ cwts rapeseed, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

St Olaf s—5,357 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 330 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Achelle s—50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Achelle s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 416¼ cwts coffee, Brooke and Co.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 2.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

535-77—Craigie, L and O—Dwarkadass Vussonjee and others vs Erskine Rubin and othus Prescot and W.

LONG CAUSES.

515-77—Lynch and T—Govindass Boolakidass vs Joravermul Heemutram and others—J C Cama and Macfarlane and G.
718-77—Tyabjee and S.—Vunmallee Withuldass and another vs Hurpuin Mohundass Macfarlane and G. Mulji and B. and Ardaseer and H.
736-77—In pro—Khooba Mahsengjee and another vs Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy C.
43-78—J C Cama—Ambalal vs Tates Aylaji Nanu and H.

ORDINARY JURISDICTION

175-77—Macfarlane and G—Ardaseer Hormusjee W vs Anundrao Damodhur—Mr Bicknell In the matter of Ramchunder Gopinath a Lu atic.
Act XXXIV of 1858 Nanee and H Satyabhamabai—Petitioner.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

668-77—Balcrushna and B—Radhabai vs. Bai Bapoo and others—Cawford and B—Inperson.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE FISHER.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

791-77—Cragie, Lynch and Owen—Muljee Purshotum vs Cassidas Pranjeewandass and another—Macfarlane and G—
814-77—Rimington, Hamilton and C—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Pandav vs Casumboy Dhurrumsey—Tyabjee and S.
194-78—Tyabjee and S—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs N Mervanjee Pandav and others—Remington H and C.
88-78—Lynch and T—The Alliance S and W Co, Ld vs Desai Nagurjee M—Rimington, H and C.
94-78—Prescot and W—A Renaud vs Premjee Shewjee and another—Rimington, H and C.
95-78—Prescot and Winter—Alphanse Renand vs Oomedram Doolubhram—Rimington H and C.
113-78—Macfarlane and G—Marwadi Facha Teja vs Mamon Ebrahim Oosman—Bharshunker N—Summary suit.
125-78—Khansaheb M—S Oosman bin Sullamon vs S Casum bin Moonshi,—Tyabjee and S.
128-78—In peason—P Gowar Mehta and others vs M Nang Mahtra Jefferson and P.
131-78—Craigie, L and O—James Bevis and others vs Archibald Buchanan and others—Prescot and W.
134-78—Khunsaheb M—Luxumibai; vs Ramchund Wassoodew and another.
621-77—M H Khan—Chabaldass Wallabdass and others vs Lalbai Vullubhai—Fletcher and S.
660 77—Tyabjee and S—Bai Luckmibai vs Sha Moolchund Khooshall and others.—Prescot and W and Ardaseer and H.
753-77—Shapurjee and T—Huridass Valjee vs Dewkavahoo alias Megbai—Shamrao F.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 29.

Colston, Surg Major, 1st Lancers, on duty, from Poona.

APRIL 30.

Broad, Cart, 2-5th Fusiliers, on duty from Allahabad.
Hackett, Capt, 2-5th Fusiliers, on duty, from Allahabad.
Wilkins, Surg, from Asirgarh.

MAY 1st.

Lawford, Lieut, 1st Lt Cavalry, from leave, from Matherar.
Welch, Capt, 2-15 Regt, on duty, from England.
Sartorius, Major, GI duty, on leave, from Baroda.
Stevens, Capt, 3rd Lt Cavalry, on leave, from Neemuch.
Bargent, Surg, on duty, from England.
Dobbin, 2nd Lieut, 2-11th Regt, on duty, from England.
Davidson, Surgeon, on duty, from England.
Robson, Sub-Lieut, 2nd Queens, on duty, from England.
Hudson, 2nd Lieut, 63rd Foot, on duty, from England.
MacGregor, Col, Commy, Dept, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 1.

Murphy, Capt, 15th Regt, on sick leave, to Mahabishwar.
Echalaz, Capt, 21st Bombay N I, on Med Cert., to Eng and
Wergs, Lieut, 11th Bombay N I, on Med Cert, to England.
Vyvyan, Capt 7th Bombay N I, on Med Cert, to England.
Mackenzie, Capt R A, on Med Cert, to England.
Beatty, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, to Expedition.
Wilkins, Surg, from leave, to Asirgarh.
Plomer, Lieut Col, 17th Bombay N I, from leave, to Surat.
Castell, Lieut Col, 13th Bombay N I, on duty, to Mahgaum.
Ryves, Capt, 2nd Grenadiers, from leave, to Belgaum.
street, Surg, on duty, to Expedition.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 27).

Major W C Plant, Deputy Commissioner 2nd grade in British Burma, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner 1st grade.

Mr J K Macrae, Deputy Commissioner 3rd grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner 2nd grade.

Mr R F St A St John, Assistant Commissioner 1st grade, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner 4th grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner 3rd grade.

Mr G D Burgess, C S, Assistant Commissioner 2nd grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner 4th grade.

Mr A O Brown, C S, Assistant Commissioner 1st grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 1st grade.

Lieut F D Raikes, Assistant Commissioner 4th grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner 3rd grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 2nd grade.

Captain J Butler, Assistant Commissioner 2nd grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner 1st grade in British Burma, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner 4th grade.

Mr G L Wedderburn, C S, Assistant Commissioner 3rd grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 1st grade.

Mr R Coffedon, C S, Assistant Commissioner 4th grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner 3rd grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 2nd grade.

Mr J E Bridges, C S, Assistant Commissioner 4th grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 3rd grade.

Captain C A Cresswell, Assistant Commissioner 3rd grade in British Burma, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 2nd grade.

Surgeon L R Dawson, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Prome in British Burma.

Surgeon-Major S C Townsend, has obtained privilege leave for three months.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Survey Department, with effect from the 1st instant :—Captain W Barron, Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade, to officiate in the second grade. Capt J Hill, Asst Supt of the first grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade. Mr E C Barrett, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

Mr H B Mandon, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in Assam, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr H B Wards, Officiating Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forest in British Burma, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr A J Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned District, is appointed to officiate as Secretary for Berar to the Resident.

Lieut H St P Maxwell, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, to be Assistant to the Political Officer in charge of the Naga Hills.

Surgeon-Major Beatson, Officiating Medical Officer in charge of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, is appointed to the medical charge of the Meywar Political Agency.

The following promotions and appointment in the Berar Commission are made :

Lieut Colonel H E Mensice, Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, to be Deputy Commissioner 3rd Class, vice Mr Hordern.

Major D W Laughton, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class. Mr H S Nicholetts, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class. Mr R D Hare is confirmed in the grade of Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Surgeon-Major G S Sutherland, Officiating as Officer in medical charge of the Rajputana Agency and Superintendent of Raj Dispensaries, is confirmed in those appointments.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department :—Colonel J Watson, C B, V C, Reserve, 2nd Class, and Political Agent, Gwalior, Captain A E S Neill, C B, Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

Captain F H Maitland, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

Captain E A Fraser, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, substantive pro tempore, and Officiating Assistant to the Resident and Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Hyderabad, is posted as Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

Captain W Loch, Acting Assistant Political Superintendent, Sawunt Waree, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and as Officiating Assistant to the Resident and Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Hyderabad.

Lieut-Colonel W Tweedie, Political Agent, is posted to Gwalior as Political Agent.

The services of Surgeon S Brereton, in Medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel J K Couper, Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, Bengal, to officiate as Director of Army Remount Department.

Colonel J Watson, C B, V C, (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), Bombay Staff Corps, to have the rank of Brigadier-General while employed on special service.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January 1876, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List from the 1st October 1877 :—

Major (Lieut.-Colonel in Madras Staff Corps) N Swanston,—in succession to Colonel E C Beale (since deceased), Bombay Infantry, promoted.

Major (Lieut-Colonel in Madras Staff Corps) T H Way,—in succession to Colonel A C Silver, Madras Infantry, promoted.

Major (Lieut Colonel in Bombay Staff Corps) C M Ducat,—in succession to Colonel J F Coode, Madras Infantry, promoted.

Major (Lieut-Colonel in Bengal Staff Corps) W W Boddam, in succession to Colonel E D Watson, Bengal Infantry, promoted.

Major (Lieut-Colonel in Bombay Staff Corps) C F Boulton, in succession to Colonel J Brown, Madras Infantry, promoted.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th Jany 1878, the following promotions and alteration of rank are made, from the 1st October 1877 :—

Major Thomas Chadwick Graham, Bengal Cavalry, promoted to Lieut-Colonel, in succession to Colonel G Caulfeild, Bengal Infantry, promoted to Major-General.

Captain Henry Altenborow Yates, Madras Cavalry, promoted to Major, in succession to Colonel G Caulfeild, Bengal Infantry, promoted to Major-General.

Major John Lowis Loch, Bengal Cavalry, promoted to Lieut-Colonel, in succession to Colonel F F Warden, Madras Infantry, promoted to Major-General.

Captain Francis Monro Newbery, Bengal General List, Infantry, promoted to Major, in succession to Colonel F F Warden, Madras Infantry, promoted to Major-General.

Captain William Douglas Brodie Ketchen, Madras Cavalry, promoted to Major, in succession to Colonel J S Dodgson, C B, Bengal Infantry, promoted to Major-General.

Captain Edward George Godolphin Hastings, Bengal General List Cavalry, promoted to Major, in succession to Colonel E C Beale (since deceased), Bombay Infantry, promoted to Major-General.

Major George Stanley Hooper, Madras Cavalry, promoted to Lieut-Colonel, in succession Colonel W H Freese, Madras Infantry, promoted to Major-General.

Captain Harvey Yound Murray, Bengal Cavalry, promoted to Major, in succession to Colonel W H Freese, Madras Infantry, promoted to Major-General.

Captain Robert Melvill Jennings, Bengal General List, Cavalry, promoted to Major, in succession to Colonel A C Silver, Madras Infantry, promoted to Major-General.

Captain Adam Wilson Graham, Bengal General List, Infantry, promoted to Major, in succession to Colonel J P Coode, Madras Infantry, promoted to Major-General.

Captain George Thomas Halliday, Bengal Cavalry, promoted to Major, in succession to Colonel E D Watson, Bengal Infantry, promoted to Major-General.

Captain William Henry Beckett, Bengal General List, Infantry, promoted to Major, in succession to Colonel J W Schneider, C B, Bombay Infantry, promoted to Major-General.

Captain Thomas James Quin, Bengal General List, Infantry, promoted to Major, in succession to Colonel D Hamilton, Madras Infantry, promoted to Major-General.

Captain Neville Fraser Parker, Bengal General List, Infantry, promoted to Major, in succession to Colonel J S Gell, Bombay Infantry, promoted to Major-General.

Captain Charles Neale Hodgson, Bengal General List, Infantry, promoted to Major, in succession to Colonel D Brown, Madras Infantry, promoted to Major-General.

Alteration of rank—Lieut-Col C Martin, Bengal Cavalry, to rank from 1st Oct 1877, in the room of Colonel D S Dodgeon, Bengal Infantry, promoted to Major-General.

The undermentioned officers are posted to the Bengal Staff Corps :—Lieut R Hilton, 2nd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 33rd N I, 22nd Jan 1877. Lieut F D Welchman, 48th Foot, Wing Officer, 1st Infantry, 4th Punjab Cavalry, 9th January 1877.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, is admitted to the Colonels' allowance :—Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C Drury, 14th April 1878.

Captain O W Braine, Bengal Staff Corps, and Captain F P Worthy, Bombay Staff Corps, are promoted Majors.

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major :—Griffith, Griffith, L Cameron, J V Hoyle, W P Warburton, R A Birch, J E F Keane, W Galloway, L E Eades, S C Mackenzie.

Captain A Fitzgerald, Wing Commander, 28th N I, to be a Brigade Major on the Quetta Staff, vice Lieut-Colonel E Maxwell, whose tour of staff service has expired.

Colonel B Walton, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps (Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), Military Secretary to the Governor, Calcutta, to officiate as Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, Bengal, vice Colonel J K Couper, appointed to officiate as Director of Army Remount Department.

Major R C R Clifford, Squadron Commander, and Officiating 2nd in Command, 4th Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd in Command, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, vice Major F Lopez on furlough. Captain L T Bishop, Squadron Officer, who has vacated the appointment of Adjutant, on promotion, to officiate as Adjutant, there being no qualified Subaltern available in the regiment.

Captain T Shepherd, Squadron Commander, 4th Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd in Command during the period Major T O Underwood may officiate as Commandant.

Lieut C C Lindsay, 1st Subaltern, No 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, to officiate as Commandant, vice Captain E J de Lautour, proceeding on furlough.

Lieut T T Vaughan, R A, to officiate as Commandant, No 5 Garrison Battery, vice Captain H R L Morgan, proceeding on furlough.

Lieut O C Radford, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 4th Punjab Infantry, vice Lieut E B Nixon, appointed to the Punjab Police.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe.

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) S Chalmers, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut-Colonel H F Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, Deput

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

BRITISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The preparations being made for war by England are incessant and are on the increase.

RUSSIAN POLICY.

Latest advices state, that Russia is urging on the Powers the advisability of adopting the policy of a partition of Turkey.

AUSTRIA AND THE PORTE.

Reports are again renewed that Austria intends at an early date to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina.

BETROTHAL OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

H. R. H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, is betrothed to Louise, daughter of the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Germany.

AFFRAY BETWEEN TURKISH AND RUSSIAN TROOPS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 30.

An affray between Russian and Turkish troops has taken place near here, during which eighty men were wounded.

PEACE MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

LONDON, MAY 1.

A large meeting was held yesterday in Manchester by the peace party, at which the following resolutions were adopted, viz :—"That the British Government was the only obstacle to the maintenance of peace, and also protesting against the employment of native Indian troops in Europe."

SUSPICIOUS RUSSIAN MOVEMENT.

Advices have been received to-day from America which state, that the steamer Cimbria has arrived in the harbour of Maine from the Baltic Sea, having on board sixty officers and six hundred men of the Russian Navy under the command of Count Grifenburg. It is believed that they are destined for purposes of privateering.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 1.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia has arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, APRIL 30, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed quiet but steady.

Fair Dholleras	4¼
Bar Silver	53⅞
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	110¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8⅛
4 per cent. Government Securities..	80⅝
4½ per cent. do.	81
5½ per cent. do.	89½

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-7½
8½ lbs. do.	6-9
40s. Mule Twist	0-9¼

Arrivals.—Propontis and Assiria.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 1, 8-56 A. M.

French Steamer Peiho, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 1.

CANNANORE, 5 p.m.—Weather fine. Wind S. Thermometer 93. Barometer 29·78.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather clear. Wind N.W. 5. Thermometer 91·8. Barometer 29.860.

MANGALORE, 4-15 p.m.—Weather fair. Wind E, NE, NW.

TUTICORIN, 3-10 p.m.—Weather fine. Wind E, Thermometer 90. Barometer 29·87.

VIZIANAGA, 5-26 p.m.—Weather clear. Wind WNW. Thermometer 95.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 9-16d.	per Rupee
Do., 6 months' sight	1s. 8⅝d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8⅝d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,

MURDER OF MR. T. COOPER, THE EXPLORER.

INFORMATION has been received by the Government of India of the murder, at Bhamo, of Mr. T. Cooper, and also a jemadar and a sepoy of his guard. The murderer was a naik of the guard. Nothing is yet known as to the motive, but the murder is supposed to have no political significance. The murderer was arrested by the other men of the guard and made over to the Burmese authorities. Mr. St. Barbe has started to investigate the affair. The guard, we understand, was one locally raised and not furnished from regular troops. Mr. Cooper is the well-known traveller, who has not held the appointment of Political Agent at Bhamo for more than a few months.

EMBARKATION OF THE 9TH REGT. N. I.

GREAT PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION.

THE pomp and circumstance of glorious war were yesterday morning displayed with brilliant effect in Bombay. The occasion was the embarkation of the 9th Bombay N. I., a corps that has done great deeds in the past and hopes to do so again in another sphere than India. When the Prince of Wales visited Baroda, he dined with the officers, and we well remember the enthusiastic way in which H. R. H. spoke of the Regiment, and the pride which the men felt when they were told what the Queen's son had said about them. They have never forgotten the circumstance, and yesterday morning one of the last cheers raised by the men was for the Prince and all the Royal Family. They were proud of being selected to join the Expedition, and if their enthusiasm for the cause of England continues—and who can doubt it will ?—they will yet give a good account of themselves in Europe or wherever else they may be called upon to go. The Regiment was raised on the 6th September 1797, and bears on its flag the names of "Seringapatam," "Punjab," and "Mooltan."

For several days past the Regiment was encamped on the *maidan*, near the School of Arts, having had to turn out of its regular quarters to make room for the 22nd Regiment. At midnight on Tuesday, certain tokens of approaching departure were manifested in the lines. Women were wailing and children crying, and in the early hours of the morning many a farewell—

"Farewell ! a word that must be and hath been,
A sound which makes us linger"—

was taken. At daybreak, the scene had changed. Private feelings had to give way to the sterner tasks of public duty. The men turned out and began to prepare for their embarkation. At half-past seven they were all assembled for parade, and a brave show they made in their new uniforms. Every man, with his French grey puggree, his bright scarlet coat, his blue knickerbockers, and white "spats," looked every inch a soldier, and a better scene for their display than the Esplanade, with its fringe of trees and the picturesque buildings of the Fort basking in the bright sunlight beyond, could scarcely have been chosen. The Regiment turned out nearly 700 strong—15 native officers, 31 havildars, 643 rank and file, and 12 recruit boys. The officers were Colonel Thompson, Major Sibthorpe, Major Birch, Captain Coles, and Lieutenants Proudfoot, Harrison, Melville, and Prescott, and Dr. Channer. Time for a brief inspection by the stout, cheery old Colonel—much-beloved by all his men, as he is by all who have come in contact with his genial humour —had scarcely transpired before a large body of men was seen moving down towards the Regiment. These proved to be the bands that had been ordered to play the 9th down to the Bunder. The bands were those of the 66th, the 21st N. I., the 22nd N. I., and the Volunteers'. The bands placed themselves at the head of the Regiment, the 66th leading, and the band of the 9th falling in afterwards. The order to march was given. The band of the 66th struck up a cheery tune, and with one last look at the lines where their families were still mourning for them, the men stepped out well, and soon emerged on the Esplanade Road, near the Queen's statue, which might have been fancied to be smiling down with approval upon them on behalf of the real Sovereign for whom they were going to fight. There was an immense crowd along the route. All the mounted police were out to do honour to the occasion as well as to keep the spectators in order. When the troops reached Hornby Row, the crowd cheered, and just to keep their spirits up the men cheered back with all their might. Every window, every verandah, had its occupants, who mingled their cheers with the shouts of those below. The verandah of the Bombay Club was filled with gentlemen, who cheered again and again for the men, and gave one cheer more as officers whom they knew passed by. "There goes the old Colonel !" "There goes Coles !" "There goes Harrison, Proudfoot !" and so on. These were the cries that saluted the Regiment as it marched onwards, and as many a good fellow was recognised. The verandahs in Watson's Hotel were packed with onlookers, who cheered again and again, while the men responded. Thus the hurrahing went on all along the route. At a distance it sounded like one long roar of human voices, and the strains of the bands were made inaudible. At the Sailors' Home, a crowd of jacks stepped forward and gave three hip-hip hurrahs in gallant style. But perhaps the scene of greatest enthusiasm was the Apollo Bunder, which was crowded with vehicles and people. Natives were there in thousands; almost every conspicuous citizen was there ; and a large number of the Volunteers dressed in their white uniforms were there. The pierhead at present wears a singular appearance compared with its ordinary state. Instead of being a fashionable place of lounge, it is more like a market. Bullock-carts in hundreds, piles of bags of grain, barrels of flour and ghee, old boxes, firewood, iron gratings—all are jumbled together, and in the midst there is a tent full of men checking Commissariat stores as they arrive or are taken away for embarkation. With such a singular rendezvous, it is easy to imagine what it looked like crowded with troops, Europeans, and natives. In the balcony above the Refreshment Rooms a large number of ladies were collected, and appeared to take the deepest interest in the remarkable scene that was being enacted beneath them. At every step on their way down the Bunder, the troops were cheered, and at every step the troops cheered back again. Every coign of vantage was occupied by some enthusiastic patriot. Men stood upon the heaps of bags, others on the roofs of sheds, some on railings, clinging to adjacent walls for support, and all cheered till their faces betokened apoplexy. The troops had a hard time of it in giving back the responsive hurrahs ; but they did it. Ay, and they did more. They cheered the old flag that hung from the pole in the midst of the ranks ; they cheered the great Ranee ; they cheered the Prince of Wales ; and they cheered their Colonel and everybody else we know of except the Russians. They had worked themselves by this time into a frenzy of enthusiasm. Many of them shook hands with the Volunteers most vigorously, and one old subadar, a splendid-looking fellow about six feet high, who talked a little English, was especially amusing. "How you do, sahib—thanks !" he said to everybody within his reach, and then rushing upon him, seized his hand, and nearly shook it off in about three seconds. Captain Becke, who was standing at the head of the stairs, appeared to be a great favourite with the men, for whenever they wanted a subject to cheer they gave three cheers for Captain Becke Sahib, the baggage-master—cheers in which that officer at once joined with the greatest good humour. Sir Richard Temple was in the crowd pushing about, and the troops would probably have cheered him also if they had recognised him. One remarkable cry that rose like one voice from the ranks, every now and again, was "Hurrah—Maha-Ranee-Ka-Jey !"—victory to the Queen ! The Volunteer band, which had played the Regiment along the Bunder to the rather appropriate air of "Partant pour la Syrie," now gave way to the band of the 22nd, which struck up "Auld Lang Syne." The men then went slowly down the broad flight of stairs to the barges. Here many a painful little scene took place. A number of women, who had followed the Regiment through the streets from the parade ground, crying bitterly all the way, had managed to get down upon the steps, and as they recognised their husbands, their sons, or other relatives, they rushed upon them and sobbed as if their hearts would break. Some carrying broad brass basins took from them rice and yellow flowers which they strewed upon those they loved, praying for their welfare the while. These scenes were too much for many of the men, and it suggested war in some of its least satisfactory phases to see some fine fellow trying to raise a final cheer that after all was but a sob. However, this part of the affair was happily soon over. The men got into the barges, Sir Richard Temple and Colonel Thompson and a number of other officers entered the steam-launch, three parting cheers were given by the men, which were vociferously returned by the crowd on shore, and in a short time the 9th Regiment was alongside the steamer Bangalore. The men were shown their places on board, and soon accommodated themselves to the home which they will have to occupy for the next few weeks. The Bangalore and the Canara, carrying the whole of the 9th between them. At Port Said, the Regiment will be joined by Colonel Hanson, Captain Moss, and Dr. Roberts. Colonel Hanson will there take charge, Colonel Thompson, whose leave was stopped some time ago, returning to Europe on sick leave. Colonel C. Thompson served in the campaign in the Southern Maratha Country in 1844-45 ; was present at the storm and capture of Samunghur and Powunghur ; was dangerously wounded at the taking of the village of Seevapore ; was with the Persian Expeditionary Force in 1856-57 ; was at the assault and capture of the Fort of Reshire and surrender of Bushire (medal and clasp) ; and served with the Field Force in the latter part of 1857 as Staff Officer to Brigadier General LeG. Jacob, at the assault and capture of Kolapoor from the rebels on the 6th December 1857. Colonel G. W. Hanson served with the Bombay Column Army of the Punjaub in 1848-49, at the siege and surrender of Mooltan (medal and clasp) ; and was present at the action at Ambapawnee.

The crowd on the Bunder now commenced to disperse, and all were unanimous that they had never seen such a display of military enthusiasm in India. As the shouting had made many a throat dry, the Refreshment Rooms were soon thronged, and the bandsmen could not be said to be forgotten, as Captain Hore was to be seen rushing towards them with his arms full of bottles of beer wherewith they might "wet their whistles." Among those who were present we observed the following gentlemen, though so many were there that our list must necessarily be incomplete :—General Aitchison, General Burrows, Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Melvill, Colonel Sexton, Colonel Fairbrother and the other officers of the 22nd (who marched down with the troops), Major Maxwell, Captain Hore, Captain Baker, Captain Tennent, Captain Crockett, Captain Weir, Captain Forbes, Lieutenants Moorhouse, Thorpe, Wyer, Kemp, Freeborn, Mayhew ; Messrs. Grant (Municipal Commissioner), Arthur Crawford, J. M. Maclean, G. Ormiston, P. Bedford, Captain Searle, &c. Mr. Vincent was in charge of the police arrangements.

With reference to the shouts of the Sepoys, a correspondent sends us the following interesting facts :—

The following cries of the sepoys when leaving the Bunder might be interesting to you and your readers. Of course there were many more "jey (victory) shouts," with which they mingled the names of the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, Col Thompson, and others of the Regiment :—"Ram-Raja-Ki-Jey :"—This is the usual cry of sepoys going to war, and has reference to the time of "Raja Ram" of Ajudhia when he went out to fight the Rakash Ravan, a fabulous monster with 20 hands and 10 heads, which he conquered in Ceylon (Lanka). They also shouted this mingling with it the name of *Victoria Maharani* and "Angrez Sarkar Bahadur," adding to each *Ki jey*, which means *victory of*. They also brought in "Bajrang Marootbi Ki-jey," having reference to the champion "Marootbi" of Raja Ram, who first found out that Rakash Ravan had carried off to Ceylon "Sita," the wife of Ram Raj of Ajudhia.

The embarkation of troops was proceeded with yesterday according to the programme, the remainder of the 1st and the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry going on board the steamers Suez and Trinacria and the sailing ships Baron Colonsay, Hannibal, and Brambletye ; the 9th Bombay Native Infantry taking possession of the steamers Canara and Bangalore, and a squadron of the 9th Bengal Cavalry stowing themselves in the vessels provided for their accomodation. General Ross and his staff also embarked yesterday evening, as was notified by a salute of eleven guns which was fired from the land battery. All the ships and steamers which were expected to depart last night did not get away—at least they were in the harbour up to a late hour, being detained on account of a deficiency in the supply of water. The Bangalore towing the St. Mildred and the Hannibal left at midnight, and the Baron Colonsay and Canara were to start before daylight this morning.

MAJOR WATTS, Brigade-Major at Aden, has been ordered to proceed to Suez and report himself to Admiral Willoughby and join the force there, as none of the ships attached to the Expedition will touch at Aden.

A CORRESPONDENT at Jacobabad, who evinces a propensity to study natural history, has had apparently some practical acquaintance with snakes, writes as follows :—"The reptiles in Jacobabad are a wonderful set. Could you, or any of your numerous readers inform me if such a thing as a bis-cobra exists ? I hope not, as a cobra is bad enough. I killed something of the lizard species last night, and was told it was a bis-cobra. Its bite they said was death. It looked very pretty indeed, with beautiful stripes down the back and a somewhat thick tail. Would you believe they jump on one from trees ? So I was told. If such things exist, why, I think the sooner one leaves the better."—*Beacon.*

FIELD OPERATIONS.

IN consequence of Government General Order of the 17th instant, the troops named below* being about to proceed on service, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments to the Force :—

Major-General J. Ross, C. B., H. M.'s British Service.

Brigadier-General J. Watson, C.B., V.C., Bombay Staff Corps.

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Aides-de-Camp.

Major G. E. Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, to Major General Ross.

Captain A. H. S. Neill, Central India Horse, to Brigadier-General Watson.

Major J. D. Macpherson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to Brigadier-General Macpherson.

Assistant Quartermaster General.

Major F. J. S. Adam, Bombay Staff Corps.

Deputy Judge Advocate.

Captain M. Ciementi, Bengal Staff Corps.

Brigade Majors.

For Cavalry.

Captain S. D. Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers.

For Infantry.

Major R. M. Lloyd, Bombay Staff Corps.

Major J. G. Watts, Bombay Staff Corps.

Medical Department.

Deputy Surgeon-General T. B. Beatty, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment.

Commissariat Department.

Major W. T. Keays, Assistant Commissary General, Bombay Commissariat Department.

Captain N. F. Parker, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Bengal Commissariat Department.

Baggage Master.

Captain J. Becke, 21st Bombay N. I.

*M. Battery, 1st Brigade, R. A.
F. Battery, 2nd Brigade, R. A.
9th Bengal Cavalry.
1st Bombay Cavalry [Lancers].
2 Companies [Queen's Own], Madras Sappers and Miners.
2 Companies, Bombay Sappers and Miners.
13th [The Shekhawatee] Regiment, Native Infantry.
31st [Punjab] Regiment Native Infantry.
2nd [Prince of Wales' Own] Goorkha Regiment [The Sirmoor Rifles].
26th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.
9th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry.
26th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry.

MAJOR GOLDIE, of the Carabiniers, succeeds Colonel Warren as Assistant Adjutant General at Head Quarters.

OWING to the deficient out-turn of all crops for the season of 1877-78, and also the small area under cultivation, as well as the high prices ruling in the Madras Presidency, the Madras Government has considered it necessary to have suitable plans and projects for relief works prepared and kept ready for execution. The forecast of expenditure that may have to be incurred has been put at fifty lakhs by the Madras Government, and this sum has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government. The figures up to date have been considerably below those estimated for in this forecast, as favourable rains have subsequently fallen.

THERE was a severe thunderstorm last Sunday night at Mangalore, resulting in the destruction of life and damage to the Military armoury. The sentry at the tent guard was killed.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

THE High Court (Markby and Prinsep, J.J.), Calcutta, have, on the application of the Junior Government Pleader, postponed the hearing of the Puri Raja's case until Monday, the 6th May.

MR. W. HOEY, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Hindi, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GRAND MASTER, LORD LYTTON, is pleased to nominate A. C. Lyall, Esq., C.S., to be Secretary of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and also to be Secretary of the Order of the Indian Empire.

CAPTAIN R. S. ROBINSON is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, and Surgeon F. P. Edis is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta Mint.

THE settlement of the Ashazai difficulty is now a fact successfully accomplished. A fine of Rs. 700 has been paid, and the mountain battery has returned to Abbottabad.

A CIRCULAR lately published in the Punjab announces that Dr. Leitner intends to return to England in order to open an institution for young Hindus who are preparing for the Indian Civil Service examinations. Care will be taken that residence in the institute shall not entail loss of caste. There will be Hindu cooks, and even water from the Ganges. Similar arrangements will be made to meet the case of Mohammadan pupils. The institution is to be supported at first by subscriptions from native gentlemen and noblemen.

THE *Madras Mail* learns that the Rev. W. Miller, the Principal of the Free Church Mission Institution, who is now at home on leave, has, by the death of an uncle, come into a fortune, amounting, it is said, to two lakhs of rupees. This circumstance will not, we are assured, deprive the College of his services, and Mr. Miller is expected to be back some time in October.

IN regard to pests of insect life which have so frustrated the hopes of abundance of food, Dr. Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, mentions that the country all about Darampari in Salem was, about the middle of March, "covered by grasshoppers of many kinds and species, and that in stubble or grass lands, where there is apparently little or nothing for them to eat, every footstep sends swarms of them hopping into the air. In all my experience of India I have never seen anything like the abundance of grasshoppers, and I can well understand the very general complaints of the damage done by them."

THE Brigade of Household Cavalry has been attached to the 2nd Army Corps for foreign service, and all the three regiments will accompany that corps in the event of an expedition being sent abroad.

THE whole Russian Army between the Pruth and the north-east and the Bosphorus on the south is being carefully massed in fortified positions, so as to support each other against attacks either from the Mediterranean or from the Carpathians. The total number of troops is estimated at 325,000, of which 250,000 are infantry.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart., K.C.B., whose appointment to the charge of the Intelligence Department has been announced, is under orders to report himself in London and assume charge of his office on May 1, from which date Lieut.-Gen. Sir Patrick M'Dougall, K.C.M.G., is to be transferred to the command of the troops in British North America. Major-Genl. Robert Carey, C.B., Deputy Judge Advocate to the Forces, has been selected to succeed Major-General Sir A. Alison, K.C.B., as commandant of the Staff College, Sandhurst.

GENERAL SKOBELEFF is generally spoken of in Russian official circles as the officer who, in the event of a war between Russia and England, would command the expedition which in that case will be despatched from Central Asia to operate against India. Skobeleff is thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the country lying between Turkestan and India, having in 1876 led a successful expedition against the tribes inhabiting the Pamir. He is also the favourite officer of the Central Asian army. Various opinions prevail in Russia as to the possibility of successfully invading India, but it is unanimously agreed that something must be done to employ the troops in Central Asia, who are jealous of the distinction won by their comrades in Europe. Even if India were not assailed, an indirect triumph would be gained over England, and the Turkestan soldiers would be appeased by the occupation of Balkh and Merv.

THERE is one passage in General Gourko's report on the operations of his corps after the passage of the Balkans which deserves to be read and recollected by every military student. Referring to the physical powers and endurance of the Russian soldier, he says, "Rarely have there been acts to prove more emphatically that victory is in the legs. My men marched without murmuring dozens and hundreds of versts with hardly any repose ; they carried on their backs provisions for eight days and hundreds of cartridges, so that I was able to ease my mind of any trouble with baggage-waggons ; they transported all the artillery over the mountains, so that I was in a position to descend into the plain with my cannons complete and attack the enemy." The old moral is here pointed—namely, that the best troops are those which march the best. Fighting is not all a soldier's duty ; he has to be his own porter, cook, and washerwoman very often, and to perform forced marches over bad roads in the worst of weathers. He is not put into the battlefield as a pugilist is into the ring, fresh, and in first-rate condition. He has to sustain unexpected attacks when nature is exhausted, or make onsets when his limbs almost refuse their office. It is only due to the Russian soldier to admit that in this last campaign he has given proof of many fine martial qualities, and that not the least of them are his wonderful patience and fortitude under privations.

THE following special General Order has been issued from the Horse Guards by direction of the Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding in-Chief :—

Army Reserve.—Her Majesty having by her Royal Proclamation declared that a condition of affairs constituting a case of great emergency exists, is pleased to direct that every soldier enlisting or serving under the Army Enlistment Act, 1870, shall continue in army service for the whole term of his enlistment, and so continue until Her Majesty shall otherwise determine. All transfers from army service to the Reserve Force are accordingly suspended until further orders.—By command—C. H. Ellice, Adj.-Gen.—April 3, 1878.

Nearly 1,000 of the six years' service men forming the 1st Class Army Reserve of the South West District assembled on April 9 at Chelsea College, and it is gratifying to state that no absentees were posted as deserters.—

Several names were called, in response to which—through illness, death, or leave from England—men did not answer to the roll call. The majority of the men appeared to be under thirty years of age, healthy, strong, and respectably dressed. Some bore evidence of poverty, and in extreme cases *esprit de corps* and kindly feeling caused a "whip round," and the poor got an outfit of boots and clothes so that they might make a creditable appearance. There was very little tendency to drunkenness, and the police on duty had a dull time of it. Many of the men were ordered to join the depots of their regiments, the remainder on April 12. Like masters were held at Albany Street Barracks, Greenwich, and Woolwich. The military authorities expressed themselves highly pleased at the result of the call to arms.

THE following details as to the constitution of the First Field Army Corps may (the *Army and Navy Gazette* says) be relied upon :—

The cavalry for the Army Corps will be supplied by the 1st Dragoon Guards, now at Manchester ; the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, in Ireland ; the Royal Dragoons, at Aldershot ; the 8th Hussars, at Hounslow ; and the 17th Lancers, at Canterbury. The Brigade of Guards is expected to give three battalions, those selected being of course the three longest returned from foreign service, viz.—The 2nd batt. Grenadiers, 2nd batt. Coldstream, and 1st batt. Scots. The infantry of the Line is drawn upon for fifteen battalions, viz :—The 2nd batt. 4th Foot, at Aldershot ; 2nd batt. 5th Foot, at Chatham ; 2nd batt. 6th Foot, at Dover ; 2nd batt. 10th Foot, at Dover ; 2nd batt. 14th Foot, at the Curragh ; 2nd batt. 26th Foot, at Aldershot ; 2nd batt. 29th Foot, at Aldershot ; 2nd batt. 30th, 1 Foot, at Chatham ; 2nd batt. 41st Foot, at Aldershot ; 2nd batt. 52nd Foot, at Aldershot ; 2nd batt. 58th Foot, at Dover ; 2nd batt. 78th Foot, at the Curragh ; 2nd batt. 86th Foot, at Aldershots 2nd batt. 93rd Foot, at the Curragh ; and 2nd batt. 99th Foot, at Chatham. In addition to these, a brigade of Rifles is provided, made up of the 3rd batt. 60th Rifles, at Aldershot ; 1st batt. Rifle Brigade, at Fermoy ; and 3rd batt. Rifle Brigade at at Woolwich. To each of these regiments has now been attached a regimental transport train. They have all been, as near as possible, made complete in men and horses, and they could, if necessity arose, embark at a short notice for any destination. It will be seen, therefore, that the Horse Guards authorities have exerted themselves to the fullest extent since Lord Napier of Magdala arrived in England. Horses have been purchased to the number of 2,200 ; six cavalry regiments and twenty-one battalions of infantry have been made up to a foreign service establishment, or nearly so, by volunteers from other corps ; a regimental transport system, of which there existed previously not even a nucleus, has been organised ; artillery, engineers, and all accessories have been made ready ; and war material has all been seen to. So that one army corps at least may be said now to be in a state of perfect fitness to take the field. And all has been accomplished in the short space of a few weeks, thanks to the untiring zeal of the able officers now filling positions on the head-quarter staff.

THE *Globe*—The sentence passed upon Madame Rachel in this, her second conviction, is a severe one, and calculated, if anything could have that effect, to serve as a strong deterrent to any adventurous lady who might be inclined to follow in her steps. It will form a practical commentary upon the law relating to quackery, which has not of late years been very clearly understood or admitted, either by the courts or by society. If Madame Rachel had lived in the Middle Ages —and she might have found plenty of kindred spirits in those days—she would have run a risk which every one perfectly understood. On the one hand would have been the certainty of almost unlimited profits from a business to be carried on cunningly and secretly, and within certain skilfully drawn limits ; on the other hand, the equal certainty of being burnt as a witch if her practices were brought to light before any abbot or grand master. But with the growing contempt for witches and disbelief in witchery was removed, for a time at least, the chief danger to which female quacks were exposed. Probably Mrs. Lovison, when she entered upon her profession as a face painter and a dispenser of "beauty for ever," had only the very vaguest idea—if, indeed, she had any idea at all—that she was engaging in a criminal line of business. She had one or two severe warnings and failed to profit by them, and it has now come to pass that she pays the penalty by enduring another five years in prison. But can we suppose that other offenders in the same line will take the strong hint thus thrown out to them ? It must be admitted that the answer is doubtful in the extreme. The vanity of the human species, male and female, is an instinct so deeply rooted that there will always be persons ready to barter away their money even for the most unfounded hopes of beautifying themselves. Will not there always be impostors ready to accept the rewards thus offered ? The punishment which has descended on the great mistress of the cosmetic art is not, after all, to be compared with that which awaited her predecessors a few centuries ago. And if the art was so largely practised, as we know it was, in those times, it is unlikely that it will suddenly become obsolete just now. If it were to do so it would be only by an increasing disposition on the part of the dupes to reveal their own weakness—a disposition against which vanity, which is their guiding passion, most strongly militates.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN have in the press for immediate publication a work entitled "The Crimean Campaign with the Connaught Rangers, 1854-56," by Lieut.-Col. N. Stevens. It contains a personal narrative of events from the embarkation of the 88th Connaught Rangers in April 1854, to their return to England in July 1856, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, the miseries of the winter, 1854-5, and relating the events during eleven months in the trenches before Sebastopol.

IT seems probable that the Copyright Commission will recommend uniform legislation for literature, art, music, and the drama. It will further propose that authors should have power to prevent their works from being dramatized.

MR. W. FRASER RAE will contribute a paper to an early number of the *Nineteenth Century*, on "Political Clubs and Party Organization," in which some new and unpublished particulars will be given of a Radical Club to which the Earl of Beaconsfield once belonged, and of the establishment of our great political clubs, more particularly the Reform. The system of party organization known as the Birmingham plan will also be dealt with from a neglected point of view.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 12.

THE debates on the address to the Queen, thanking Her Majesty for calling out the Reserve Forces, brought into marked prominence the superior oratorical power and political authority of the House of Lords. Not many years ago it was the fashion to talk of the Upper House as an obsolete institution, and Mr. Gladstone once even went so far at Greenwich as to say he would think thrice before abolishing it—so that it seemed the next vested interest doomed to be cut down and cleared away by the great Liberal leader. But now Lord Beaconsfield has given such effect to his own, which curiously coincides with the Albertine, theory of the Constitution, as to the necessity of restoring the House of Lords to its true place of power in the political system of England, that the House of Commons has become, on the nights of great debates, a place of quite secondary interest. With the exception of Mr. Gladstone, there remains in the Lower House no man on either side of commanding eloquence or great popularity—for Mr. Bright's day is past—while in the House of Peers are assembled all the Ministers and ex-Ministers whose opinions one wants to hear, including Lord Beaconsfield himself, Lord Salisbury, Lord Derby, Lord Granville, and the Duke of Argyll. It is not surprising, therefore, that the public anxiety to be present at the historical debate of Monday evening, which has definitively fixed the foreign policy of England as regards the settlement of the Eastern Question, was most eager, and that every available inch of room in the galleries was crowded with spectators, while the House of Commons was comparatively neglected. Among the Peers present in the body of the House were the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, the space near the throne was crowded with notabilities, and in the gallery above were several ladies of the Royal Family. Lord Beaconsfield, to whose frame "the rapture of the strife" he is now revelling in not only with the Opposition but with two of the most influential members of his original Cabinet of four years ago seems to have imparted renewed vigour, introduced the motion for the address in a speech of great power and clearness, in which, as Lord Derby subsequently pointed out, he virtually defined the difference between England and Russia as ineradicable. His argument was that, as far back as May 1, 1877, the English Government formally called the attention of Russia to the fact that that Power had, by going to war against Turkey, "separated herself from the European concert, and at the same time departed from the rule to which she herself formally recorded her assent in the Treaty of 1871." This extract, said the Premier, "conveys the keynote of our policy ; it is, I may say, the diapason of our diplomacy." The contention of the Premier is, in fact, that England maintained neutrality during the war in full reliance on the plighted word of Russia, that she would not disturb the balance of power without the consent of Europe, and that this pledge has been impudently violated by the Treaty of San Stefano, which was secretly and mysteriously negotiated, and which places all South-Eastern Europe and Western Asia under Russian control. "The neutral Powers," he says, "were the allies of Russia, without their neutrality Russia could not have accomplished her great purposes, and they would never have adopted that policy of neutrality unless they had believed that Russia was bound by the Treaties of 1856 and 1871." The strongest point made by the Opposition in answer to this argument is that, in July last, the Emperor of Russia frankly communicated to the British Government the terms of peace he would demand if his armies were victorious, and that these do not differ greatly from those put forward in the Treaty of San Stefano ; so that then was the time for the British Government to say it would never allow such terms to be imposed on Turkey. But Lord Cairns replied to this charge by urging that the Emperor in July wound up his declaration of policy by the statement, "England will be invited to a Conference for the final settlement of the conditions of peace," and that the action taken by Russia, in violation of her promise, has been to settle the conditions of peace with Turkey separately, and to refuse to submit the whole Treaty to a Conference. The reply of Prince Gortschakoff to Lord Salisbury's Circular, though very argumentative and on some points making a fairer show of reason than one looked for, distinctly evades conceding this essential point, that Russia has no right to conclude any Treaty with Turkey without the sanction of the other signatories of the Treaty of 1856 ; and in the Note accompanying the Circular the Russian Chancellor does not mend matters by exclaiming, "England tells us what she does not wish ; why does not she tell us what she does wish ?" England has not broken the settlement of 1856 ; the only breaches have been made by Russia ; and it is unreasonable to ask a Power which only claims to be consulted as to the effect of changes introduced by Russia to say what other changes would be more to her fancy. Prince Gortschakoff's Circular really confirms the impression that Lord Beaconsfield takes the right view of the general effect of the Treaty ; for, while the Prince strives to prove that each article is in itself of little consequence, he still holds to his resolution not to submit the whole Treaty to Europe. I cannot, therefore, but think that the Premier has shown more sagacity in this matter than Lord Derby, who would have gone on negotiating even if the project of a Congress failed, and would have tried to effect modifications of different articles. It is by the Treaty as a whole that Russia must be judged, and by this she stands condemned. Perhaps the most damaging pass to Russia of Prince Gortschakoff's Circular is that in which an attempt is made to justify the creation of a powerful Bulgarian State stretching from the Danube and the Black Sea to the Ægean by the allegation that the state of Moldo-Wallachia, or Roumania, illustrates the possibility of making these autonomous Principalities quite independent of Russia. Considering that, when the Russians invaded Turkey last year, they marched through Roumanian territory as if it were a Russian province, that they swept the Roumanian army along with their own as a useful contingent, and that now they are turning round on their hapless allies and threatening to take possession of the whole country, the audacity of Prince Gortschakoff in parading this example of Russian self-denial and of the independent vitality of the small States she creates to be her instruments beggars description. Even Mr. Gladstone has been roused to indignation by the Russian treatment of Roumania ; and it may be inferred from his speech of Monday evening, and from his unwillingness to take a division on the motion for an address to the Throne, that, with all his horror of war, he now begins to feel the honour of England may be compromised if the demands of Russia are acquiesced in.

Lord Beaconsfield's speech ought, in the natural course of things, to have been immediately followed by an ultimatum addressed to Russia, which Power is distinctly charged by the Premier with a perfidious violation of a solemn international compact ; but the plan of the Government seems to be to delay action as long as possible. I assume that they have a plan, because Lord Salisbury said, in the course of his speech, that he had tried to avoid gratifying public curiosity as to what he and his colleagues intended to do. But he also laid great stress on the proposition that the steps the Government have hitherto taken are not necessarily warlike. "Our position," he said, "is not a warlike one. We are simply taking measures of precaution." This word "precaution" he repeated more than once ; but I cannot help thinking that it is straining the sense of the term to call the despatch of an ironclad squadron to the Sea of Marmora, the cramming of Malta with troops and stores ready for an expedition, and the calling out of the Reserves, measures of precaution. Nobody is going to attack England, and these measures must be preliminary to a war in which this country will act on the offensive, though, of course, it may be argued, and most of us believe, that the provocation comes from Russia. I incline, however, to the opinion that the English Government will put off declaring war till the latest possible moment. The fact is, the military authorities say they are not yet ready for war. You know how careful a man Lord Napier is, and how impossible the Government found it to make him move in the Abyssinian war till he had made such complete preparations that nothing really was left to chance. I remember once hearing him tell a House of Commons Committee that as an engineer officer he had been taught to make careful calculations as to the exact force to be used to effect certain purposes, and then to leave a large margin for contingencies. If this is the principle on which he is acting now, I am afraid he will have some time to wait yet before he gets his margin. He is said to have advised the War Office that to undertake with any hope of success an expedition against the Russians he should have at his disposal four Army Corps, or 150,000 men, of whom three-fourths should consist of English and one-fourth perhaps of Indian troops. Now, although wonderful expectations have been formed as to the effect of calling out the Reserves, Lord Beaconsfield could say no more the other evening than that, as a consequence of this step, "Her Majesty will be able in a short time to possess an army of 70,000 men, fairly and completely disciplined," and fit to take the field. I confess this is to me a disappointing announcement. The men of the Reserves will not shake down into their places before the end of this month, so that England will not be ready till May to put even two *corps d'armée* into the field. If an Indian contingent is sent from your side, I suppose the troops may arrive in the Mediterranean by the end of May or the beginning of June, and in the interval perhaps a fourth corps may have been made ready in England. It will therefore be some weeks yet before the Government can wish to declare war. It is quite true, as Lord Beaconsfield says, that neither Marlborough nor Wellington ever commanded an army of even 70,000 British soldiers ; but strength is relative, and it must not be forgotten that the lowest estimate of the force Russia has massed between the Pruth and the Bosphorus reaches 300,000 men, of whom a large proportion are seasoned troops. Do not believe the stories you hear about the exhaustion by disease of the Russian army. Russia has an innumerable host of soldiers and can repair with the greatest ease such gaps in her forces as our Jingoes are never weary of exulting over. Indeed, the longer we delay the stronger becomes Russia's military position, for we are not dealing with a time with an arrogant barbarian like Theodore of Abyssinia who could not take advantage of the time allowed him for preparation, but with skilled soldiers who know how to turn every hour to use. Yet I do not blame Lord Napier

has awarded £2,000 as salvage to the owners and crew of the steamship Fitzmaurice for rescuing the abandoned raft containing the Cleopatra Needle.

The Bishop of Lichfield died on April 11.

Mr. Charley, M.P. for S.-Ilford, has been elected Common Serjeant for the City of London.

Rachel Leverson, known as Madame Rachel, a dealer in cosmetics, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for fraud.

London was visited on the 11th April with an unusually heavy and continuous rainfall, which caused extensive floods in many parts, with great injury to property. Nearly two inches of rain fell in 16 hours.

Money has been in less demand this week, and the rates tend lower. In the Stock Markets prices evinced a hardening tendency during the earlier part of the week, but yesterday there was a partial relapse, and the markets generally seemed uneasy.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Bishop of Lichfield; Sir James Watts; General Sir J. Wheler, Bart., C.B., Ben. Ret.; Capt. D. Crichton, late of Bombay and Calcutta; H. H. Glass, late Bo. C. S.; Capt. E. M. V. James, Bo. Ret.; Col. J. G. Lightfoot, Bo. Ret.

The reply of the Russian Government to Lord Salisbury's Despatch has been published. It repeats the statement that the complete Treaty of San Stefano has been communicated to the Powers, and that in Congress each Power will have free right of action and withdrawal. An argumentative reply to the several objections to the Treaty raised in Lord Salisbury's Despatch has also been published. The semi-official press of St. Petersburg have recently displayed a disposition to regard the assembling of a Congress as a possible event, but there is still a very irritated feeling against the British Government.

At Constantinople the position has not been materially altered. The British Fleet, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Sultan Ironclad, remains undiminished in strength. Some hundreds of Russian troops have been embarked from San Stefano, but the main force still occupies its former positions. The strengthening of military positions near the capital by the Turks has been objected to by the Grand Duke Nicholas, and it is announced that the works are not to be further proceeded with.

The Roumanian Government repeats, notwithstanding the denial of Prince Gortchakoff, that its agent at St. Petersburg was told that Russia would insist upon the retrocession of Southern Bessarabia, and would use force if necessary.

In Greece there is a very sanguine feeling that the interests of the kingdom will be cared for by England. The insurrection in Thessaly continues, and there has been some severe fighting, in which it would seem the Turkish troops have been generally successful.

There is an almost unanimous expression of opinion in the French press approving of the action of the British Government, which is regarded as the vindication of European interests. Elections were held in 15 constituencies on Sunday to supply vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies caused by invalidation of former returns, and the results were entirely favourable to the Republican party, the Bonapartists losing several seats.

Numerous arrests have been made at Warsaw, the Russian authorities having received from Vienna information of a projected Polish insurrection in the event of war between England and Russia.

The United States Senate has commenced the discussion of the Tariff Bill, which it is expected will lead to protracted debates.

The latest news from the Cape Colony is dated March 29. There had been severe fighting upon several points, and although some of the principal hostile chiefs had proposed terms, it is not expected that the native war will immediately cease.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 5.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AT BOMBAY.

MR. FAWCETT asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would ascertain from the Government of Bombay and state to the House the reasons which induced that Government to refuse to some of the leading inhabitants of Bombay the use of the Town Hall when they recently desired to hold a public meeting in it for the purpose of expressing their opinions on the proposed new taxation in India; and whether he could inform the House when the papers relating to the Act recently passed for regulating the native press would be laid upon the table.

Mr. Hardy said that the Governor of Bombay, in refusing to allow the Town Hall in that city to be used for a public meeting against the legislation of the Viceroy, had followed the precedents of former years; and that the papers relating to the press laws of India had not yet been received.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

RUSSIAN FINANCE.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM "PALL MALL GAZETTE.")

BERLIN, April 12.—Messrs. Mendelssohn, acting as financial agents to the Russian Government, continue in negotiation with other banking houses for the purpose of floating another Russian loan, the precise amount of which is not generally known; but it is understood that it is intended to be considerable. Messrs. Mendelssohn have already made advances to the Russian Government on account of that loan. Messrs. Rothschild have again declined to take any part in the transaction. Refusals have also been received from several banking houses in Paris; and thus far only Messrs. Lippman, of Amsterdam, have agreed to join in the business. It is thought here that the pacific rumours of the last week or so were circulated with the object of influencing the money market in view of the coming loan.

Notwithstanding the low price at which the Russian paper roubles are quoted, large amounts are being sold at the various foreign bourses on behalf of the Russian Government.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AUSTRIA AND THE TREATY OF PEACE.

VIENNA, April 12.—The *Neue Freie Presse* of to-day publishes an article pointing out that the mission of the Austro-Hungarian policy is to maintain the commercial intercourse of the Monarchy with the East by securing the railway communications between Austro-Hungary and the East. For this reason the article considers the Treaty of San Stefano unacceptable to Austria on political grounds, and much more objectionable from an economical point of view. The acceptance of such a Treaty would be tantamount to an abdication of the rights of Austria.

THE CONGRESS NEGOTIATIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—The *Agence Russe* this evening says:—"An active exchange of diplomatic communications is proceeding, under the moderating influence of Germany with the view of arriving at a pacific understanding, the natural path to which would be a Congress. The improved aspect of affairs recently pointed out by the *Agence Russe* has therefore further developed itself in such a way as to justify the hope that a favourable issue may be speedily attained if England does not raise fresh obstacles."

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

VIENNA, April 11, Midnight.—I learn that an official despatch has been received here from Berlin. It is to the effect that, on the reception of news from St. Petersburg, Prince Bismarck considered it possible that a preliminary Conference of the Ambassadors resident in that capital might be held there to-day or to-morrow.

PERA, April 11, 9-28 a.m.—A state of armed peace continues, Turks and Russians are now behind earthworks, regarding each other, and awaiting the issue of the present state of suspense. The Ottomans are the stronger in numbers, and, therefore, do not seem to fear a surprise.

Osman and Mukhtar Pashas are taking every precaution to ensure security in the event of unpleasantness arising.

The Russians continue their intrigues with a view to obtain some assurance from the Porte, but up to the present time have utterly failed. M. Nelidoff is unceasing in his efforts.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

(FROM THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.")

PERA, April 10, Night.—A number of officers of the Russian army visited Ismid yesterday, and showed a great desire to be allowed to inspect the ships of Admiral Horsby's squadron. Permission was, however, refused. The health of the fleet continues good, but in a month hence their present station will be insalubrious.

No further embarkation of Russian troops has taken place.

RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

(FROM THE "TIMES.")

VIENNA, April 11.—There seems to be some disposition in St. Petersburg to deal more gently with Roumania. The mistake about Bessarabia is now explained as having arisen through Prince Gortschakoff's meaning not being perceived, that the question of the passage of the Russian troops stipulated in Article 8 of the Treaty must be the subject of a separate agreement between Russia and Roumania, which did not concern the Powers; not so the question of Bessarabia, which was never contested as a European one. To-day, too, the news comes that Russia, foregoing the right accorded her by Article 8 of the Treaty, will send a special military Commissioner to Bucharest to treat with the Roumanian Government on this subject.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, April 11, Evening.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes the following telegram from Bucharest under to-day's date:—"The Russian military dispositions in Roumania appear to be connected with the measures of precaution which the Russian commanders are taking for the purpose of securing the communications of the armies in Bulgaria and Roumelia, in view of a possible conflict with England, since in the latter event their communications by sea would be interrupted."

RUSSIA AND THE SERVIAN MINISTRY.

(FROM THE "MORNING ADVERTISER.")

BELGRADE, April 11. An extraordinary Ministerial Council was held to-day. The Government is known to be shaken, in consequence of its refusal to go further with Russia unless matters are more clearly stated here. Russia has asked for the dismissal of the Cabinet, but it is believed that the Ministry is too strong to fall easily.

M. Silbor, a leading apothecary, has been arrested for high treason, and other arrests are expected.

PREPARATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE *Globe* learn from St. Petersburg that there is no cessation in the transport of military stores from Orenburg to Central Asia, and that as soon as the summer commences the quantity despatched will be greatly increased. Contracts are being made with Kirghiz tribes for the conveyance of munitions of war across the desert to the Russian outposts.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

THE Cronstadt correspondent of the *Globe* says that the ice has commenced to break up between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, and that it is expected that a few days will see the opening of the navigation. Orders have been received from the St. Petersburg Admiralty to float out five frigates immediately there is open water.

THE LOSS OF THE CHILDWALL HALL.

A TELEGRAM was received at Lloyd's on April 11 from Lisbon, announcing the loss of the fine steamer Childwall Hall, on the coast of Sagres, near Cape St. Vincent, Portugal. The steamer was outward bound to Bombay, *via* the Suez Canal, and left Liverpool on the 6th idem with a general cargo. The telegram states that two boats, having on board 27 persons, had landed at Sagres, but as the steamer had a crew of at least 48 men and, it is presumed, a number of passengers, there is a large number of lives still unaccounted for. The steamer was the property of Mr. J. Wood, jun., of Liverpool, was built of iron at Glasgow in 1876, classed A1 at Lloyd's, and registered 2,060 tons *gross*, 1,361 net, 2,107 under decks. She was constructed with five bulk heads, Captain Putt was the commander. The value of the steamer alone may be estimated approximately at £40,000.

The following are the names of the passengers on board the Childwall Hall steamer:—Rev. J. Horsfall, Miss Hammond, Major and Mrs. L'Estrange, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Westfield and infant, Mr. Thomas Royle and Mr. C. Wainwright. The crew numbered 84.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR.

(*The Globe*, April 12.)

AFTER having had the "Annexe," which is the most important part, to discuss for two days, Prince Gortschakoff has now given to the world the Circular itself. It does not make any change in the situation, which remains what it was before. Russia maintains the ground which she took up before Lord Salisbury's despatch went forth, retaining the very phrase by which she formerly defined her attitude with reference to the Congress scheme. Each of the Powers, says the Russian Chancellor, who should be represented at the Congress, "would have ample liberty of appreciation and action." *Appreciation* is a French word for which there is no precise English equivalent. It implies not merely what the word "appreciation" in English does, the fact of estimating or putting a price upon anything, but the consideration of anything with a view to forming a judgment upon it. Russia, therefore, reserves the right to "accept, or not to accept, discussion" on any part of the Treaty of San Stefano in Congress. Viewed side by side with the "Annexe," in which the Treaty is discussed, this seems to be a curious enough claim; but there is no question that the Russian Government has taken its stand upon this position, and that without some concession there is an end of the Congress project. It is satisfactory, however, to find that, although there is no concession as to matter, the manner in which the Prince deals with the criticisms of the Marquis of Salisbury is conciliatory. This fact is, of course, favourable to peace, as it still leaves open a way towards a solution of the present difficulties by diplomatic means and from Berlin assurances multiply of the desire of Germany to interpose with offers of mediation. The tone of feeling at St. Petersburg, indeed, is said to be of a most gloomy character, as it is believed that England is resolved to fight at all hazards and whatever comes. The St. Petersburg newspapers and public have been so long accustomed to take their cue from Mr. Gladstone and his friends that they continue to regard their views of the Government's policy as the true one; but the Russian Government doubtless knows better, and is well aware that the obstacles to a solution of the existing difficulties do not come from England.

THE COST OF A LADY'S DRESS.

IN the Common Pleas Division, on April 4 and 5, the case of Swaebe *v.* Thistlethwayte came before Lord Coleridge and a special jury. The action, which was interesting as showing the amount which may be spent by a lady of fashion upon dresses, &c., in the course of a year, was brought by the plaintiff, trading as Madame Rosalie, in Regent Street, a Court milliner and dressmaker, against Mr. Thistlethwayte, of 15 Grosvenor Square, for 931*l.* odd for the price of dresses, &c., supplied to the defendant's wife between Feb. 1876 and Sept. 1877. It appeared that the lady in question had frequently differed from her husband, whose income was stated to be about 40,000*l.* a year, upon her expenditure, and eventually in 1870, signed an agreement with him, by which she promised to incur no more debts, he allowing her 500*l.* a year. This had been regularly and punctually paid; but Mrs. Thistlethwayte considered the allowance insufficient, and asserted that her husband must have been aware that it was, and have known from her style of dress that she could not be keeping within the sum. It should be added that at the time she was incurring the bill now sued on she was also purchasing other similar articles from Mrs. Hughes, Madame Messier, and Mrs. Lancaster, persons represented to be both in character and charge high *modistes*. Other large debts, which she spoke of as "minor matters," were also admitted, and she owned to owing nearly 20,000*l.* in different quarters, to cover which her life was insured. Madame Rosalie, in the course of her evidence, while stating that her charges were usual and moderate, and the bill such as is commonly incurred in a like time by ladies of quality, said that some of her customers spend 2,000*l.* a year, some 1,000*l.*, and some as little (!) as 500*l.* a year at her shop. Mr. Swaebe, of Jewish extraction, repeated with even greater insistance his opinion as to the moderation of his charges, and of Mrs. Thistlethwayte's purchases and their evident suitability to her station. He had trusted her husband. Had never been paid except in bank notes, and did not know that his customer had a separate banking account and allowance. Two entries in his own books acknowledging the receipt of cheques on a separate bank, signed by the wife, were shown him, but these were, he said, bank notes inaccurately described as cheques by a German clerk. The Attorney-General, on the authority "Jolly *v.* Rees," 15 O.B., N.S., 628, urged that there was no case against the husband proving any authority from him to make these extravagant purchases. Mr. Serjeant Parry, on the contrary, argued that it was for the jury to decide if the husband had not involved himself in an authorisation by standing by and seeing his wife in such sumptuous dress, and also if they were not relative necessaries, Mr. Wills, Q. C., also insisting up on the husband's practical cancellation of the agreement to allow only 500*l.*, and distinguishing this case from the one cited.

On the second day of the trial, the Attorney-General—in a most powerful though temperate address—ridiculed the scale of expenditure suggested by the plaintiff asking if a commoner's wife may spend 1,000*l.* a year, what should the Duchess of Westminster or the wife of an archbishop be allowed? Mr. Augustus Frederick Thistlethwayte, the defendant, was examined, and said—No settlement was made on my marriage, and Mrs. Thistlethwayte had no property of her own. At the time of my marriage I had an annuity of 2,000*l.* a year by my father's will. My brother died in the Crimea. He was in the Fusilier Guards in 1854 and I succeeded to the property as tenant for life. Both before and after that time I had discussions with my wife about the amount spent by her. My solicitors gave notice to about twenty-eight London tradesmen of Mrs. Thistlethwayte in 1856. After 1856 I made my wife an allowance off and on; but, finding I had to pay the debts, I sometimes did not pay the allowance. In 1870, when the agreement was come to, I paid all the debts of my wife that I could get sent in, amounting to some 2,000*l.* I paid also the sums to be paid under the agreement when due, and frequently a day or two before they were due. In addition, I also made my wife presents from time to time. I gave an outfit for her when she went to Egypt. I took letters from the creditors promising not to give Mrs. Thistlethwayte credit on my responsibility when I paid their debts in 1870. I don't think I have ever paid a milliner's bill since 1870 for Mrs. Thistlethwayte, though I have paid various bills incurred by her. In all these cases I have taken letters from the tradesmen not to give further credit to my wife. In one or two instances tradesmen have done things in my house without my order since, though they have written that they would not hold me responsible; in other instances they have come and asked me if they were to take Mrs. Thistlethwayte's order. When bills have come in I remonstrated; but being advised how disagreeable it would be to resist, I paid the bills and took letters, but none of the bills were for millinery. At last I determined to resist, and therefore I am here, and everybody must know how disagreeable it must be to resist such a claim. Mrs. Thistlethwayte never goes to Court; she has never been presented. I never go to balls with her, and I keep little company, though I occasionally have dinner parties. This is when I am in town, but my wife remains in town when I go to Scotland and other places, and this is by the doctor's order. Her health will not allow her to go into the country in the winter, and she went to Egypt on account of her health. I know Mrs. Thistlethwayte deal with Madame Rosalie, but not upon my credit. I never received the registered letter enclosing the plaintiff's bill, and I believe the first intimation I had of the plaintiff's claim was the lawyer's letter threatening proceedings in bankruptcy. I have had claims made upon me for 30,000*l.*, part of this being for interest. Mrs. Thistlethwayte has not with my sanction gone into such society as would render 500*l.* a-year too little for the supply of her dress. Scarcely any lady of such position, from peculiar circumstances, goes so little into society. I am not aware that I have ever revoked the prohibition that she should not contract debt. Being asked whether he had allowed his wife since their marriage to dress as she pleased, according to her taste and her own feeling, witness replied, "If she had dressed according to my taste it would be in a quiet, humble manner; but I am afraid I have not much influence in that respect with her." It is true, he added that men of rank and fashion have visited my wife at my house in Grosvenor Square. I did not see many of them. They have forced themselves upon me, I have not sought their acquaintance. Sometimes they would come to luncheon, and occasionally to dinner, while I was in Scotland. Last year they had several luncheon parties against my will; but I was ill that I did not fight about it. They were not there with my will, though with my full knowledge. I did not kick them out at the front door; but I did on one occasion order away everybody who had been asked to dine there without my wish. That was in 1855 or 1856. They were all told I could not receive them, and they left in consequence. I arrived in time, and found this dinner prepared, and I gave instructions that it should not be held. This was since I went to Grosvenor Square, and I went there in 1855. My income has been mentioned as being 20,000*l.* a year, but it is hardly so much. I never had any intention of allowing my wife 2,000*l.* a year. If she said, "You ought to give me 2,000*l.* a year when your mother dies," I might have said in joke, laughing at her, "Oh, yes; you will have 2,000*l.* a year." My mother had a jointure of 2,000*l.* a year to live on; but she was the wife of a much richer man. Mrs. Thistlethwayte has, no doubt asked me to do this; but I never agreed to do it. I never had the intention of doing anything so absurd. I have paid many bills for things that have been ordered by my wife. Many of these things I found in the house when I came back, and I was advised that it would be hard for me to refuse to pay when the things were in the house. I paid a bill of Messrs. Howell and James for 1,018*l.*; that was for my wife's outfit to Egypt. Mr. Serjeant Parry, in his final address, endeavoured to prove that the husband's conduct had operated as a revocation of the agreement to allow only 500*l.* a year, and that he had connived at the waste. Lord Coleridge, in summing up, condemned, with unfeigned warmth, the frivolous, worthless waste of money to which such persons as Madame Rosalie pander, describing it as a great discredit of modern society, and after a vigorous, well-balanced review of the evidence, left to the jury five questions:—(1) To whom was credit given? (2) Were the goods necessaries? (3) Was the allowance under the agreement enough? (4) Was there an express prohibition to pledge the husbands credit? (5) If so, was it revoked? The jury, in a few minutes, answered on the first question against the plaintiff. Verdict accordingly.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,)
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—J. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission*.

Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.

Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,
THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND
THE VICTORIA HOTEL.
PROPRIETOR, PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost, now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same privacy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Residents at Mr. Pallonjee's Hotels at Byculla can, when it may suit their convenience, tiffin or dine at his Victoria Hotel, Esplanade; and those residents in this Hotel can avail themselves of similar accommodation at his Byculla Adelphi Hotel.

CHARGES MODERATE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES, AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND AT BUNDER.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERTS'
VINEYARD:
CHASSELAS (White) ..... Rs. 10 per doz. quarts.
HERMITAGE (Red) ..... " 10 " "
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW SEASON'S BREW now being received is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Price per doz. Quarts Cash Rs. 4 0
" " Pints " " 2 12
Bulk per Hogshead " " 57 0
Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
2, Parsee Bazar Street.

FOR SALE,
GAUTIER FRERE'S CHOICE BRANDIES.
00.....Rs. 24 per doz. | 000 }.....Rs. 30 per doz.
000 } .... " 33 " | 00 }
Liberal discount to large Purchasers.
COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub.
Elphinstone Circle.
RETAIL AGENT—MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.
Do. do. MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poidoni.

COYLE'S CONVENT SHERRY.....Rs. 35 0
ASHBURNER'S AMONTILADO..... 25 0
" MANZANILLA 21 0
SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY... 22 0
RED AND GOLD LABEL * * CLARET 11 8
MARCOBRUNER STILL HOCK..... 34 0
SPARKLING MOSELLE..... 33 0
" HOCK..... 33 0

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED, per S. S. WINTHORPE, a large consignment of SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BELTING from 1 inch to 6 inches. Apply to Messrs. ROWLAND and Co., No 25, Meadow Street, Fort.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Scorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.

The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

AGENTS:
D. S KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

S. ROSE AND CO.
THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
TO CHRISTY MINSTREL "TROUPES."

Violins.

MODELS OF	Rs.	as.
Straduarius	60	0
Guernarius	75	0
Other Violins, from Rs. 60 to	100	0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Blackwood case complete.		
Violin strings per set		
Cheap Violins and Bow not in cases from Rs. 25, 35, 45 and	55	0
Violin Bow, each Rs. 3, 5, 7 and	10	0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6	0

Banjos.

Six-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood in case complete	25	0
Do do. do., plain wood, brass hoop, in case complete	28	0
Seven-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case complete	30	0
Do. do. Brass Hoop, in case complete	35	0
Do. do. do., plain wood, machine head, of superior make in case complete	40	0
Do. do. do., in inlaid wood, in case complete	50	0
Tuning Pipes for Six-stringed Banjo	9	8
Cheap Banjos without cases, each Rs. 15, 20 and	25	0
Piccolo Banjos, each Rs. 5 and	8	0
Banjo strings per set, Rs. 2-8 and	3	8

Tambourines.
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

	Rs.	as.
Six jingles, 12 inches in diameter	9	0
Nine jingles, 12 inches	9	0
Twelve jingles, 12 inches in diameter	12	0
Tacked Parchment heads	3	0
Extra Parchment heads always kept in stock, each Rs. 1 and	1	8

Nigger Bones.

Per set 2 0

Nigger Wigs.

Each Rs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 0

Castagnets.

Ebony, Boxwood, or Rosewood, per set 2 0
TRIANGLES AND STRIKES.
From 5 0

Anglo-German Concertinas.

Rosewood Instrument, 20 Keys, in Plain wood Box .....Rs. 25
Do. do. in Velvet line Mahogany Lock Box ..... " 30
Mahogany Instrument, 28 Keys, bushed in Mahogany Lock Box, best finish ..... Rs. 40
Mahogany Instrument, 30 Keys, superior finish in Mahogany Lock Box ..... " 45

The "Christy Minstrel"
TREBLE ENGLISH PATENT CONCERTINA.

In Rosewood, with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone and finish, *specially made for* S. Ross & Co. Each... Rs. 65 0
" " 2 do. ... " 75 0
Anglo-German Concertinas of a Superior Manufacture from 25 0
German Concertinas, each Rs. 5, 7, 10, 15, 18 and 20 0

Flutinas.
SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

Rosewood, best fittings, 19 pearl keys and 2 stops, Rs. 23 to 45 0

Accordeons.

Rosewood, 19 pearl keys, 2 stops 18 0
" 24 " 2 do. 20 0

Cornets.

Excellent manufacture (Distin & Co.), with crooks complete. Price, in case 80 0
Cheaper Instrument, each Rs. 35, 50, 65, and 75 0

Flutes.

Concert Flute, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, tuning slide, in lined Mahogany Lock cases 64 0
Flute in E flat, of Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, tuning slide, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock case 45 0
Flute in F, of Cocoa-wood, with six German silver keys and German Silver tips, tuning slide, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock case 45 0
Cheaper Flutes without cases, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, 25 and... 35 0

Piccolos.

Cocoa-wood, with German Silver keys and German silver tips, tuning slide, in D E flat, or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany box 20 0
Cheaper Piccolos 5 12

Plageolet.

Cocoa-wood, in D. with Flute head 6 German silver keys and German silver tips, tuning slide, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box ..... Rs. 25 0
Brass Whistles, each As. 8, 12, Re. 1 and ..... " 1 8

The Minifute.

Of richly polished Blackwood, 2 Octaves, one Stop.

These sweet-toned Instruments are not larger than a moderately sized Flutina or Accordeon; have keys like a Piano or an Harmonium, and can be played on the knee or on a table.
Rs. 50 each.

The Pedal Seraphina Angelica,
OR
Miniature Harmonium,

of polished Blackwood, with gilded Candle-holders, 2 foot blowers, 4 Octaves, 3 Stops, complete in Blackwood Travelling case. Size of Travelling case—length, 2 feet 6 inches; width, 1 foot 2 inches; Depth, 1 foot 2 inches. Nett Cash Rs. 200 each, with order.
For beauty of Tone this Instrument is unsurpassed.

The Drawing Room Orchestrina.

3½ Octaves, similar in appearance to a small Harmonium.
This charming Instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical apoliance Music can be performed with beautiful effect. The Instrument with one band complete. Rs. 300 each.

REMARK.—Additional Barrels can be had, playing Operatic Airs, Overtures, National Airs, Songs, Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, and every style of Music.

Each additional Barrel, Rs. 25 each, if taken in quantity.
Harmonium Music suitable for the Orchestrina.

BARREL ORGANS, playing 4 tunes ..... Rs. 25
" 6 tunes ..... " 45
MUSICAL BOXES from ..... Rs. 85 to " 300

Full particulars on application to
S. ROSE AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S COGNAC.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22	8
23	12	* ONE STAR, Half Bottles	25	0
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Round Barrels, with glass stopper	27	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels á robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 dozs.	27	0
24	4	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 doz.	25	8
31	0	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 dozs.	32	8
28	8	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 dozs.	30	4
26	8	** TWO STARS, Very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	*** THREE STARS, Very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent
Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

☞ *MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS, TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.*

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.
April, 1878.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Time-keepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F., L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting, and open face cases.

The "smallest," the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS 110 RS. WATCH

Will satisfy the most critical observer.

The above three descriptions of Watches can be had in gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. can recommend this well finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.

2 years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY, 4, Hummum Street.
POONA, East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40 5, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 350.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance-wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.

German Silver Keyless L

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1878.

PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF'S REPLY.

The following is the Circular in reply to Lord Salisbury's *Pro Memoria* :—

"1. It is not accurate to say that the Treaty of San Stefano has created a new Bulgaria or a very strong Slav State under the control of Russia. Bulgaria existed, though in a state of oppression. Europe perceived this, and was desirous of providing a remedy. The Constantinople Conference indicated the measures deemed necessary to attain this end. In suggesting these measures the Plenipotentiaries assembled in the Constantinople Conference certainly did not think of rendering them inefficacious. It should be admitted that they contemplated the endowment of Bulgaria with a national existence and a real administrative autonomy. eIn such case the Bulgarian State, though divided in two provinces, would have been constituted in germ, and this germ, developing itself under the ægis of Europe, would have achieved the result which the Treaty of San Stefano is designed to bring to maturity. The refusal made by the Porte, and the war by which it was followed, did not permit, in the avowal of the Marquis of Salisbury himself, of a return pure and simple to the programme of the Conference of Constantinople. The Treaty of San Stefano only makes it obligatory on the Porte to consent to a programme of reforms more complete, more *precis*, and more practical; but even the fact that the Treaty of San Stefano is a preliminary one indicates that in the mind of the Imperial Cabinet it is only a matter of principle, without prejudging definitively the application, which requires technical studies, an exact appreciation of geographical necessities, and the consultation of numerous interests. It is because of this that many articles are expressed in vague terms, so as to leave room for ulterior understandings as to the modifications deemed indispensable.

"2. The Treaty of San Stefano has not placed the new State under the control of Russia. The Imperial Cabinet has done only what it accomplished in 1830 for Moldo-Wallachia. Experience has demonstrated that the work of that period in these Principalities was useful by contributing to the prosperity of these provinces. It was not perceived that the result would be such a preponderance of the influence of Russia as to disturb the European equilibrium. It may be added that if Moldo-Wallachia, which owes its existence to and borders upon Russia, has been able to make itself independent of her, with yet stronger reason should one count on the same result for Bulgaria, the territory of which would be separated from Russia in the foreseen event of a cession of the Dobrudja to Roumania.

"3. The *maximum* term of two years has been assigned to the provisional occupation of Bulgaria because this lapse of time has been thought necessary to maintain order and peace, to protect the Christian and Mussulman populations against reciprocal reprisals, to reorganize the country, and to introduce national institutions, the native militia, and the gendarmerie. But because [illegible] this occupation had been indefinite, the fact might have been regarded as a step towards a *prise de possession*, which the Imperial Cabinet has never contemplated. But its unnecessary to say that this term is nominal, and that the Imperial Cabinet is quite ready to shorten it as much as possible without endangering the success of the difficult work which it is proposed to carry out in the interests of general peace.

"4. The delimitation of Bulgaria has been indicated only in general terms. The sole principle which has been laid down is that of the majority of the population, and certainly anything more equitable and rational can hardly be imagined. It must be, then, no objection to suggest the difference of the races, of the minority, whose interests, moreover, have been guarded by express stipulations. But the application of this principle has been reserved for a mixed Commission, whose local investigations can alone dissipate the doubts and uncertainty which still exist in respect of these vexed questions. The preliminary delimitation is opposed on the ground that it assigns to Bulgaria some ports on the Black Sea, but the Constantinople Conference itself decided that the Greek population should be touched on the sea they could not prosper. With regard to the ports of the Ægean Sea, the commercial development of Bulgaria has alone been in view. Certainly Russia will not profit by this development so much as England and the Powers whose Mediterranean commerce is much more active than that of Russia—has always been a powerful lever for the maintenance of their political influence.

"5. The preliminary Treaty in no way places Bulgaria under the domination of a chief chosen by Russia. It is formally stipulated that the Governor shall be elected by native administrative councils, with the confirmation of the Porte and the assent of Europe, and that members of the reigning dynasties shall not be eligible for the office. It is not seen what better guarantees could be given of the liberty of elections. As to the organization of the Principality, that is left to an assembly of native notables. The Russian Imperial Commissary has only a right of *surveillance* to exercise in concert with the Ottoman Commissary. Moreover, any misunderstanding between the Great Powers and the Porte is expressly reserved, in order that the Russian Imperial Commissary may be associated with special delegates. Meanwhile, the provisional measures taken by the Russian authorities for the administration of the country are far from being framed with the view as has been affirmed, of making Bulgaria a part of the Russian political system. Almost no change has been made in the institutions to which the country was accustomed. Care has only been taken with the execution, which was defective. The slight alterations which have been effected are the abolition of the *redevance* for redemption from the military service, the abolition of the tithe, the substitution of money by a more normal impost, the abolition of the rent of the imposts which was the source of the principal abuses, and the right attributed to the Christian inhabitants in mixed localities to refuse at election time those Mussulmans who had distinguished themselves by acts of violence or cruelty to the Christian population. The state of siege to which the country was reduced during the war rendering the nomination of Russian governors indispensable, Bulgarians have in all quarters been appointed Vice-Governors, in order that after the pacification of the country

merston's behalf, I venture to repudiate. [Laughter.] The noble duke now applies himself to the interpretation of the treaty in the framing of which he had a distinguished share—namely, the Treaty of 1871. In that treaty the Powers of Europe declare that no one Power as the right to depart from existing treaties without the leave of the other contracting Powers. One would imagine that Russia had done something of that kind in the Treaty of San Stefano. But it appears that we were entirely wrong. It appears that the only thing the Government of 1871 objected to was one Power doing it pacifically. If a Power went to war and would only violate the homes and properties of the persons with whom it quarrelled, then it was at liberty to violate as many treaties as it pleased. [Laughter.] After that interpretation, coming from so authoritative a source, I am somewhat surprised at the tones of self-gratulation with which the noble earl opposite referred to that achievement of his diplomatic skill. My lords, the noble duke is a man of vivid imagination [laughter], and the pictures which his imagination produces fix themselves indelibly on his mind. [Laughter.] Unfortunately, a year and a half ago he was induced to devote his attention to the question of the Turk, and the Turk has become for him what the Jesuit is to some other persons we have known. He sees the Turk in every question. The fate of the Turk is the test to him of whether any policy is right or wrong. My lords, the poor Turk is in a bad way. [Laughter.] I had hoped, if only from regard for his splendid valour and from compassion for his misfortunes, which, whether deserved or not, have undoubtedly been marvellously intense, the Turk, with his merits and demerits, might have been banished from our debates, at least for a time; certainly they can have very little influence in the issues which we have now to try. But as the noble duke has thought fit to refer to him, and has gone at some length into a criticism of the Conference at Constantinople, I must in my own defence say a word or two on the subject. I assure the noble duke that my sentiments at the Conference and my sentiments now are as strong as any by which I have ever been actuated, and I entirely refuse to acknowledge that in anything to which I have given my consent in regard to the Eastern Question there is the slightest departure from the sentiments which I have expressed. But though I desired, and desired intensely, as my colleagues did, the welfare of the subject Christian populations of the Porte, I was never prepared to allow this proposition which has passed into an axiom on the other side—that there could be no happiness and no good government in any of those populations unless they were subject to the government of Russia. [Hear.] The noble duke lends the weight of his authority to a suggestion which I have seen elsewhere, —that this huge Bulgaria, which is the great blot of the Treaty of San Stefano, derived some authority from the Conference of Constantinople. Well, the Conference of Constantinople agreed in the first place to impose nothing upon the Porte, and, unlike the Treaty of San Stefano, it accepted the control of the Powers. Further than this, it constructed not one but two provinces of Bulgaria, in one of which the Slav element did not predominate, and it was that one embracing the great mass of the Greek population which touched the shores of the Ægean and Ægean. [Hear, hear.] Again, the Conference took abundant security for the local self-government and the good government of the different populations, but it did not destroy the political authority of the Porte, so that those new provinces would still have remained a barrier to invasion from without. Well, my lords, I will not follow the noble duke into his reflections upon the way in which England, as he says, might have prevented the late war. He imagines the case of the English fleet preventing the passage of Turkish troops from the Asiatic to the European side of the Bosphorus, while the Russians march on Constantinople. Well, has the noble duke's imagination ever carried him further and enabled him to see what the Russians would have done when they got there? [Hear, hear.] It would have been no worse than them now, no doubt, except to this extent, that we should then have had Russia fresh [laughter], instead of Russia weary. In any case it would have been an enterprise into which England, a party to the Treaty of Paris, could not have entered safely. Besides, at the time to which the noble duke refers, it is doubtful whether it could have secured the support of one-tenth of the members of either House of Parliament. Well, the Conference passed away, and at the commencement of the war we thought it necessary to define the conditions of our neutrality, which of course held good till the conclusion of the war. When we agreed upon those conditions we were not contemplating such an instrument as the Treaty of San Stefano. At that time we had unexplained and undiminished the assurances from a high and authoritative quarter that no territorial annexation was intended, and when in July those assurances were qualified we were still assured that the conditions of peace would be settled in a Conference. It was not necessary for us then to determine what we should do when the Conference met. It was enough for us that the Conference was admitted. We patiently fulfilled our promise of neutrality, but we reserved to ourselves the right of having in the end a voice in the settlement of affairs. The noble duke has dwelt a good deal upon this—that it is impossible for us to ask Russia to abandon all the results of the war. No such demand has been advanced on our side. What we have said is that all the conditions of the peace form a united and connected whole, that we would not consider any unless we were to consider and discuss all of them, and that the withdrawing any one article from discussion would be to distort the discussion on the whole of the treaty put together. I will not dwell on the sort of semi-vindication by my noble and learned friend opposite with respect to the demand made on Roumania. I can only say that the truth of the statement is guaranteed by the Roumanian agent, and that we have no official knowledge of its being denied by the Russian Chancellor. It we had such knowledge it would be our duty to determine each in his own mind to whom the most credit was due—the Russian Chancellor or the Roumenian agent. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) I am very much pleased to think that on me, at all events, that duty does not fall. [A laugh.] Another most remarkable event this evening was, no doubt, the speech of my noble friend who preceded me in the office which I now have the honour to fill. It was the most remarkable speech I ever heard in either House of Parliament, for I never before heard a Cabinet Minister speak so freely of that which passed in Cabinets. I listened to the speech of my noble friend with ever-increasing astonishment. I would, however, remind him that the statements of matters which have passed in Cabinets involve the opinions of others, and are exceedingly unsatisfactory because no record is kept of that which is said in Cabinets. My noble friend's recollection seems to be very active. I suppose right in the assumption that his memory is worse than mine, but have I any right to say anybody to believe him rather than me. I only cite the difference of opinion between us for the purpose of relying on the constitutional practice that such matters should not be mentioned in public. [Hear, hear.] My lords, my noble friend pointed out several measures of the Government to which in the public eye he was an assenting party. He did not, he said, to reality assent to all; one was a compromise, while to another he be persuaded by some observations which fell from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Now, am I not defending a great constitutional principle when I say that, for all that passes in a Cabinet, each member of it who does not resign is absolutely and irredeemably responsible, and that he has no right afterwards to say that he agreed in one case to a compromise, while in another he was persuaded by one of his colleagues? [Hear, hear.] Consider the inconvenience which will arise if such a great constitutional law is not re-pected. Supposing all the members of Cabinets were to rip up the history of their proceedings and to ask who was responsible for this inaction or that neglect—a question which it might be impossible to answer—what I should like to know, would be the result? It is, I maintain, only on the principle that absolute responsibility is undertaken by every member of a Cabinet who, after a decision is arrived at, remains a member of it, that the joint responsibility of Ministers to Parliament can be upheld, and one of its most essential conditions of Parliamentary responsibility established. [Hear, hear.] I make these observations because my noble friend placed an interpretation on the circular which, if it is thought to be portion of his revelations as a member of the Cabinet, may do considerable harm. I am bound to protest against such a misrepresentation and to tell the House the real state of the case. My noble friend suggested that the arguments employed in the Circular were intended by us at one time to be instructions to our representative at the Conference. It would be wholly unfit, it would give rise to most serious misapprehension, and would be entirely inconsistent with the position taken up if we were to admit that particular account of the origin of those arguments to be true. Of course my noble friend is as much entitled to affix to them any character he pleases as any other member of your lordship's House who speaks entirely outside the Cabinet. But, in the present instance, he could not reveal anything which passed within it on this point, because he knew nothing whatever about it. The instructions were not given to me to prepare the circular till after my noble friend had left the Cabinet [hear, hear], and the particular interpretation which he attaches to it has no validity whatsoever. [Hear, hear.] My noble friend spoke of the circular as tearing up the Treaty of San Stefano; and I think my noble friend the late Colonial Secretary, whose speech was conceived in a very kindly spirit towards the Government, and of whose criticisms I have not the slightest right to complain, appeared to read it in the same sense. The noble duke who spoke last argued that the one purpose of the circular was to show that the treaty must be considered as a whole, and that no part of it could be considered by itself, and the speech of my noble friend behind me sustained the same thesis; and the notion of tearing up the treaty has as little foundation in his case as in my own. This misconception with respect to the treaty has pervaded the debate. Another misconception has done so equally, and it is that there is anything warlike in the step we are taking. The noble lord who spoke last but one seemed to have a clear and sound view upon the subject, but I am afraid it will inflict him to know that any one agrees with him. [Laughter.] Our position is not a warlike position; we are simply taking measures of precaution. Are you prepared to say you will never take them unless you are resolved on war or there is a certainty of it? No one in this House would maintain so impossible a position. But what must strike the most favourable critic of Russian proceedings is that during the last few weeks we have drift d away considerably from treaty bulwarks. What is it that saves all the nations in Europe from the duty of maintaining their military preparations at the highest point of efficiency and being always in a condition of absolute precaution? What is it but the existence of international law and respect for treaty rights? When they are disregarded, when international law loses its force, you revert to an older and a simpler condition of society, when each man depends for his safety upon his own strong right arm. It would be an exaggeration to state that even in respect of South-east Europe we have arrived at that condition; but in proportion as the guarantees of treaties have been withdrawn, it has been our duty, and it will continue to be the duty of the Government, to take all necessary precautions. These precautions do not involve any settled designs of war, still less any menace to any power in the world. My noble friend the late Foreign Secretary used language implying a doubt whether any of the objects called in question by the treaty would be worth the risk of a war. It is difficult to imagine on abstract principles what is worth a war. You must consider the state of public feeling, you must consider the proceedings of which the individual act you complain of forms a part, you must have regard to the character of the Power by whom the Act is done; you must have regard to the character of the nations among whom the act is done. At all events, my noble friend has furnished me with a standard by which I can judge. I remember to have heard him say in this House that we had declared that the occupation of Constantinople would be a *casus belli*. I do not know precisely under what conditions my noble friend consented to that view, but having been that of the Cabinet it must be taken to be his view, and I will ask any sensible man whether the possession of Constantinople is more threatening to English interests than the possession of the Ægean Sea? Any one in my position is placed in great difficulty in speaking at such a crisis as this. I hope I have avoided any language which could be constructed into the language of menace. I hope I have also avoided gratifying the curiosity of noble lords opposite as to what it is we intend to. [Laughter.] I feel at the present moment I need only rely upon that sense of precaution, being quite sure that if ever the time should come which should turn precaution into more active measures the spirit of Englishmen will supply what is wanting and will dissipate all party cavils into the air. My noble friend the late Colonial Secretary spoke of a friend who regarded Russia with as much abhorrence as if she were about to take away his books and pictures. I venture to hope that there are things more important in the world than the loss of books and pictures. I venture to hope that the people of this country, in spite of their views of material prosperity still recognize national sentiments leading to exertions and to self-sacrifices for the sake of which, if the need should arise, they must renounce for the moment the enjoyment of that prosperity itself. How far off that occasion may be it is not for me to say. I earnestly hope—nay, I may say I have ground for hoping—it is not within the ken of the present generation; but if it be not, depend upon it it will not be because Englishmen are not stiff and determined in the assertion of their legitimate rights and the maintenance of their ancestral honour. Englishmen are moderate, careful to avoid unnecessary offence, slow to come to a dangerous and violent conclusion, and tenacious and resolute when the conclusion has once been arrived at, and such qualities and spirit I hope you will find in the Government of this country. We have undoubtedly inherited great duties. We are bound to foster the aspirations of the rising races of the South-East of Europe; we are bound to consolidate their nationalities [cheers]; and in their patriotism, in their love of their own traditional history and past glories, to find a security for future stability and peace. [Cheers.] But we have more important interests than all these. We are trustees for the British Empire. We have received that trust with all its strength, all its glory, all its traditions; and the one thing we have to care for is that we pass them untarnished to our successors. [Loud cheers.]

After some remarks by Lord Kimberley, who expressed his regret that the Government had by their conduct broken up all chance of European concert; by Lord Strathnairn, and Lord Denman,

The Address was agreed to.

MEMORIALS OF A MAN OF LETTERS.

(The Fortnightly Review for April.)

WHAT are the qualities of a good contributor? What makes a good Review? Is the best literature produced by the writer who does nothing else but write, or by the men who tempers literature by affairs? What are the different recommendations of the rival system of anonymity and signature? What kind of criticism, if any, has passed over periodical literature since those two great periodicals, the *Edinburgh* and the *Quarterly*, held sway? These and a number of other questions in the same matter—some of them obviously not to be opened with propriety in these pages—must naturally be present to the mind of any one who is concerned in the control of a Review, and a volume has just been printed which sets such musings once more astir. Mr. Macvey Napier was the editor of the *Edinburgh Review* from 1829—when Jeffrey, after a reign of seven and twenty years, resigned it into his hands—until his death in 1847. A portion of the correspondence addressed to Mr. Napier during this period has been recently printed for private circulation by his son. By his courtesy permission I am allowed to refer to a volume that is full of personal interest both to the man of letters and to that more singular being, the Editor, the impresario of men of letters, the *entrepreneur* of the spiritual power.

To manage an opera house is usually supposed to tax human powers more urgently than any position save that of a general in the very heat and stress of battle. The orchestra, the chorus, the subscribers, the first tenor, a pair of rival prima donnas, the newspapers, the boxagents in Bond Street, the army of hangers-on in the flies—all combine to demand such gifts of tact, resolution, patience, foresight, tenacity, flexibility, as are only expected from the great ruler or the great soldier. The editor of a periodical of public consideration—and the *Edinburgh Review* in the hands of Mr. Napier was the avowed organ of the ruling Whig powers—is sorely tested in the same way. The rival house may bribe his stars. His popular epigrammatist may lose his lords, his humours as a spoiled soprano. The favourite pyrotechnist is systematically late and procrastinatory, or is piqued because his punctuation or his paragraph have been meddled with. The contributor whose article would be in excellent time if it did not appear before the end of the century, or never appeared at all, pesters you with warnings that a month's delay is a deadly blow to progress, and stays the great procession of the ages. The contributor who could profitably fill a sheet, insists on sending a treatise. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, who had charge of the *Edinburgh* for a short space, truly described prolixity as the *bete noire* of an editor. "Every contributor," he said, "has some special reason for wishing to write at length on his own subject."

Ah, que de choses dans un menuet, cried Marcel, the great dancing-master, and ah, what things in the type and idea of an article, cries an editor with the enthusiasm of his calling; such proportion, measure, comprehension, variety of topics, pithiness of thought within a space appointed with Procrustean rigour. This is what the soul of the volunteer contributor is dull to. Of the minor vexations who can tell?

"Semper ego auditor tantum? Nunquamne reponam
Vexatus toties rauci Theseidis Codri?"

There is one single tribulation dire enough to poison life—even if there were no other—and this is disorderly manuscript. Empson, Mr. Napier's well-known contributor, was one of the worst offenders; he would never even take the trouble to mark his paragraphs. I have the misfortune to have a manuscript before me at this moment that would fill thirty of these pages, and yet from beginning to end there is no indication that it is not to be read at a single breath. The paragraph ought to be, and in all good writers it is, as real and as sensible a division as the sentence. It is an organic member in prose composition with a beginning, a middle, and an end, just as a stanza is an organic and definite member in the composition of an ode. "I fear my manuscript is rather disorderly," says another, "but I will correct carefully in print." Just so. Because he is to heedless to do his work in a workmanlike way, he first inflicts fatigue and vexation on the editor whom he expects to read his paper; second, he inflicts considerable and quite needless expense on the publisher; and thirdly, he inflicts a great deal of tedious and thankless labour on the printers, who are for the most part far more meritorious persons than fifth-rate authors. It is true that Burke returned such disordered proofs that the printer usually found it best from second to third to shoot afresh, and Miss Martineau tells a story of a Scotch compositor who fled from Edinburgh to avoid a great living author's manuscript, and to his horror was presently confronted with a piece of copy which made him cry, "Lord have mercy! Have now got that man to print for!" But most editors will cheerfully forgive such transgressions to all contributors who will guarantee that they write as well as Burke or Carlyle. Alas, it is usually the case that those who have least excuse are the worst offenders. The slovenliest manuscripts come from persons to whom the difference between an hour and a minute is of the very smallest importance. This, however, is a digression, only to be excused partly by the natural desire to say a word against one's persecutors, and partly by a hope that some persons of sensitive conscience may be led to ponder whether there may not be after all some moral obligations even towards editors and printers.

Mr. Napier had one famous contributor, who stands out alone in the history of editors. Lord Brougham's traditional connection with the Review,—he had begun to write either in its first or third number, and had written for it ever since—his encyclopædic ignorance, his power, his great fame in the country, and the prestige which his connection reflected on the Review, all made him a personage with whom it would have been most imprudent to quarrel. Yet the position in which Mr. Napier was placed after Brougham's breach with the Whigs, was one of the most difficult in which the conductor of a great organ could possibly be placed. The Review was the representative, the champion, and the mouthpiece of the Whig party, and of the Whigs who were in office. Before William IV. dismissed the Whigs in 1834, an article from his father had disuissed the Whigs in 1784, Brougham had covered himself with disrepute among his party by a thousand pranks, and after the dismissal he disgusted them by asking the new Chancellor to make him Chief Baron of the Exchequer. When Lord Melbourne returned to power in the following year, this and other escapades were remembered against him. "If left out," said Lord Melbourne, "he would indeed be dangerous; but if taken in, he would simply be destructive." So Brougham was left out, Pepys was made Chancellor, and the Premier compared himself to a man who has broken with a termagant mistress and married the best of cooks. Mr. Napier was not so happy. The termagant was left on his hands. He had to keep terms with a contributor who hated with a deadly hatred the very government that the Review existed to support. No editor ever had such a contributor as Brougham in the long history of editorial torment since the world began. He scolds, he storms, he hectors, he lectures; he is for ever threatening desertion and prophesying ruin; he exhausts the vocabulary of opprobrium against his correspondent's best friends; they are silly slaves, base traitors, a vile clique" whose treatment of me has been the very *ne plus ultra* of ingratitude, baseness, and treachery." He got the Review and its editor into a scrape which shook the world at the time (1834), by betraying Cabinet secrets to spite Lord Durham. His cries against his adversaries are as violent as the threats of Ajax in his tent, and as loud as the bellowings of Philoctetes at the mouth of his cave. Here is one instance out of a hundred:—

"That is a trifle, and I only mention it to beg of you to pluck up a little courage, and not be alarmed every time any of the little knot of threatenere annoy you. *They want to break off all kind of connection between me and the Edinburgh Review.* I have long seen it. Their fury against the article in the last number knows no bounds, and they will never cease till they worry you out of your connection with me, and get the whole control of the Review into their own hands, by forcing to resign it yourself. *A party and a personal* engine is all they want to make it. What possible right can any of these silly slaves have to object to my opinion being—what is truly is—against the Holland House theory of Lord Chatham's madness? *I know* that Lord Grenville treated it with utter contempt. I have others now living who did so too, and I know that so stout a Whig as Sir P. Francis was clearly of that opinion, and he knew Lord Chatham personally. I have every ground to believe that Horace Walpole, a wit, malignant, and unnatural wretch, though a very clever writer of Letters, was nine-tenths of the Holland House authority for the tale. I knew that a baser man in character, or a meaner in capacity than the first Lord Holland existed not, even in those days of job and mediocrity. Why then, was I bound to take a false view because Lord Holland's family have inherited his hatred of a great rival."

Another instance is as follows:—

"I solicit your best attention to the fate which seems hastening upon the *Edinburgh Review*. The having always been free from the least control of booksellers is one of its principal distinctions, and long was peculiarly so—perhaps it still has it *nearly* to itself. But if it shall become a *Treasury* journal, I hardly see any great advantage in one kind of independence without the rest. Nay I doubt if its *literary* freedom, any more than its political, will long survive. Books will be treated according as the Treasury, or their understrappers, regard the authors. . . . . But, is it after all possible that the Review should be suffered to sink into such a state of subservicncy that it dares not insert any discussion upon a general question of politics because it might give umbrage to the Government of the day? I pass over the undeniable fact that it is *underlings* only whom you are scared by, and that the Ministers themselves have no such inordinate pretension as to dream of interfering. I say nothing of those underlings generally, except this, that I well know the race, and a more despicable, above all, in point of judgment, exists not. Never mind their threats, they can do no harm. Even if any of them are contributors, be assured they never will withdraw because you choose to keep your course free and independent."

Mr. Napier, who seems to have been one of the most considerate and high-minded of men, was moved to energetic remonstrance on this occasion. Lord Brougham explained his strong language away, but he was incapable of really controlling himself, and the strain was never lessened until 1843, when the correspondence ceases, and we learn that there had been a quarrel between him and his too long-suffering correspondent. Yet John Allen,—that able scholar and conspicuous figure in the annals of Holland House—wrote of Brougham to Mr. Napier:—"He is not a malignant or bad-hearted man, but he is an unscrupulous one, and where his passions are concerned or his vanity irritated, there is no excess of which he is not capable." Of Brougham's strong and manly sense, when passion or vanity did not cloud it, and even of a sort of careful justice, these letters give more than one instance. The *Quarterly Review*, for instance, had an article on Romilly's Memoirs, which to Romilly's friends seemed to do him less than justice. Brougham took a more sensible view.

"Surely we had no right whatever to expect that they whom Romilly had all his life so stoutly opposed, and who were treated by him with great harshness, should treat him as his friends would do, and at the very moment when a most injudicious act of his family was bringing out all his secret thoughts against them. Only place yourself in the same position, and suppose that Canning's private journals had been published,—the journals he may have kept while the bitterest enemy of the Whigs, and in every page of which there must have been some passage offensive to the feelings of the living and of the friends of the dead. Would any mercy have been shown to Canning's character and memory by any of the Whig party, either in society or in Reviews? Would the line have been drawn of only attacking Canning's executors, who published the papers, and leaving Canning himself untouched? Clearly and certainly not, and yet I am putting a very much weaker case, for we had joined Canning, and all political enmity was at an end: whereas the Tories and Romilly never had for an hour laid aside their mutual hostility."

And if he was capable of equity, Brougham was also capable of hearty admiration, even of an old friend who had on later occasions gone into a line which he intensely disliked. It is a relief in the pages of blusterous anger and raging censure to come upon what he says of Jeffrey.

"I can truly say that there never in all my life crossed my mind one single unkind feeling respecting him, or indeed any feeling but that of the warmest affection and the most unmingled admiration of his character, believing and knowing him to be as excellent and amiable as he is great in the ordinary, and, as I think, the far less important sense of the word."

Of the value of Brougham's contributions we cannot now judge. They will not, in spite of their energy and force, bear re-reading to-day, and perhaps the same may be said of three-fourths of Jeffrey's. But even if so, Brougham's self-confidence is heroic. He thought he could make a speech for Bolingbroke, but by-and-bye he had sense enough to see that, in order to attempt this, he ought to read Bolingbroke for a year, and then practise for another year. In 1838 he thought nothing of undertaking, amid all the demands of active life, such a bagatelle as a History of the French Revolution. "I have some little knack of narrative," he says, "the most difficult by far of all things, and never yet attained in perfection but by Hume and Livy; and I bring as much oratory and science to the task as most of my predecessors." But what sort of science? And what has oratory to do with it? And how could he deceive himself into thinking that he could retire to write a history? Nobody that ever lived would have more speedily found out the truth of Voltaire's saying, "*Le repos est une bonne chose, mais l'ennui est son frere.*" The truth is that one learns, at or a certain observation of the world, the divine one's amazement pretty equally between the literary voluptuary or over-fastidious collegian, on the one hand, who is so impressed by the size of his subject that he never does more than collect material and make notes, and the preposterous politician, on the other, who thinks that he can write a history or settle the issues of philosophy and theology in odd half hours. The one is so enfeebled in will and literary energy after his eighth anniversary dinner, the other is so accustomed to be content with the hurry, the unfinishedness, the rough-and-ready methods of practical affairs, and they both in different ways measure the worth and seriousness of literature so wrongly in relation to the rest of human interests.

The relations between Lord Brougham and Mr. Napier naturally suggest a good many reflections on the vexed question of the comparative advantages of the old and the new theory of a periodical. The new theory is that a periodical should not be an organ but an open pulpit, and that each writer should sign his name. Without disrespect to ably conducted and eminent contemporaries of long standing, it may be said that the tide of opinion and favour is setting in this direction. Yet, on the whole, experience perhaps leads to a doubt whether the gains of the system of signature are so very considerable as some of us once expected. An editor on the new system has no more power than on the old system of responsibility. Lord Cockburn's panegyric on the first great editor may show what was expected from a man in such a position as Jeffrey's. "He had to discover, and to train, authors; to discern what truth and the public mind required, and to find subjects; to suggest, and, on offensive still, to improve, contributions; to keep down absurdities; to infuse spirit; to excite the timid; to repress violence; to soothe jealousies; to quell mutinies; to watch times; and all this in the morning of the reviewing day, before experience had taught the editors conciliatory firmness, and contributors reasonable submission. He directed and controlled the elements he presided over with a master's judgment. There was not one of his associates who could have even held these elements together for a single year. . . . . Inferior to these excellences, but still important, was his dexterity in revising the writings of others. Without altering the general tone or character of the composition, he had great skill in leaving out defective ideas or words, and in so aiding the originality of lively or graceful touches, that reasonable authors were surprised and charmed on seeing how much better they looked than they thought they would." (Cockburn's *Life of Jeffrey*, i. 301.)

From such toils and dangers as these, the editor of a Review with signed articles is in the main happily free. He has usually suggestions to make, for his experience has probably given him points of view as to the effectiveness of this or that feature of an article for its own purpose, which would not occur to a writer. The writer is absorbed in his subject, and has been less accustomed to think of the public. But the exercise of a claim to a general acquiescence in the judgment and experience of a man who has the best reason for having to judge rightly, is a very different thing from the duty of drilling contributors and dressing contributions as Jeffrey dressed and drilled. As Southey said, when groaning under the mutilations inflicted by Gifford on his contributions to the *Quarterly*, "there must be a power expurgatory in the hands of the editor; and the misfortune is that editors frequently think it incumbent on them to use that power merely because they have it" (Southey's Life, iv. 18). This is probably true on the anonymous system, where the editor is answerable for every word, and for the literary form no less than for the substantial soundness or interest of an article. In a man of weakish literary vanity—Jeffrey was evidently full of it—there may well be a constant itch to set his betters right in trifles, as Gifford thought he could mend Southey's adjectives. To a vain editor, or a too masterful editor, the temptation under the anonymous system is no doubt strong. M. Buloz, it is true, the renowned editor of the *Revue des deux Mondes*, is said to have insisted on, and to have freely practised, the fullest editorial prerogative over articles that were openly signed by the most eminent names in France. But M. Buloz had no competitor, and those who did not choose to submit to his Sultanic despotism, were shut out from the only pulpit whence they were sure of addressing the congregation that they wanted. In England contributors are better off; and no editor of a signed periodical would feel either bound or permitted to take such trouble about mere wording of sentences as Gifford and Jeffrey were in the habit of taking.

There is, however, another side to this, from an editor's point of view. With responsibility—not merely for commas and accents and literary kickshaws, but in its old sense—disappears also a portion of the interest of editorial labour. One would suppose it must be more interesting to command a man-of-war than a trading vessel: it would be more interesting to be a statesman than to keep a tilting-yard. But the times are not ripe for such enterprises. Of literary ability of a good and serviceable kind there is a hundred or five hundred times more in the country than there was when Jeffrey, Smith, Brougham, and Horner devised their Review in a ninth story in Edinburgh seventy-six years ago. It is the cohesion of a political creed that is gone, and the strength and fervour of a political school. The principles that inspired that group of strong contributors have been worked out. After the reforms had been achieved, the next great school was economic, and though it produced a fine orator, its work was at no time literary. The Manchester school with all their shortcomings had at least the signal distinction of attaching their views on special political questions to a general and presiding conception of the modern phase of civilisation, as industrial and pacific. The next party of advance, when it is formed, will certainly borrow from Cobden and Bright their hatred of war and their hatred of the silly policy of imperialism. After the sagacity and enlightenment of this school, came the school of persiflage. A knot of vigorous and brilliant men towards 1856 rallied round the late editor of the *Saturday Review*,—and a strange chief he was for such a group,—but their flag was that of the Red Rover. They gave Philistinism many a shrewd blow, but perhaps at the same time helped to some degree—with other far deeper and stronger forces—to produce that sceptical and critical state of mind, which now tends to nullify organised liberalism and paralyse the spirit of improvement. The Benthamites, led first by James Mill, and afterwards in a secondary degree by Mr. John Mill, had pushed a number of political improvements in the radical and democratic direction during the time when the *Edinburgh* so powerfully represented more orthodox liberalism. They were the last important group of men who started together from a set of common principles, accepted a common programme of practical applications, and set to work in earnest and with due order and distribution of parts to advocate the common cause.

At present there is no similar agreement either among the younger men in parliament, or among a sufficiently numerous group of writers outside of parliament. The Edinburgh Reviewers were most of them students of the university of that city. The Westminster Reviewers had all sat at the feet of Bentham. Each group had thus a common doctrine and a positive doctrine. In practical politics it does not much matter by what different roads men have travelled to a given position. But in an organ intended to lead public opinion towards certain changes, or to hold it steadfast against wayward gusts of passion, its strength would be increased a hundredfold if all the writers in it were inspired by that thorough unity of conviction which comes from sincerely accepting a common set of principles to start from, and reaching practical conclusions by the same route. We are probably not very far from a time when such a group might form itself, and its work would for some years lie in the formation of a general body of opinion, rather than in practical realisation of this or that measure. The success of the French Republic, the peaceful order of the United States, perhaps some trouble within our own borders, will lead men with open minds to such a conception of a high and stable type of national life as will unite a sufficient number of them in a common project for pressing with systematic iteration for a complete set of organic changes. A country with such a land-system, such an electoral system, such a monarchy, as ours, has a trying time before it. Those will be doing good service who shall unite to prepare opinion for the inevitable changes. At the present moment the only motto that can be inscribed on the flag of a liberal Review is the general device of Progress, each writer interpreting it in his own sense, and within such limits as he may set for himself. For such a state of things signature is the natural condition, and an editor, even of a signed Review, would, I suppose, not decline to accept the account of his function which we find Jeffrey giving to Mr. Napier:—"There are three legitimate considerations by which you should be guided in your conduct as editor generally, and particularly as to the admission or rejection of important articles of a political sort. 1. The effect of your decision on the other contributors upon whom you mainly rely; 2, its effect on the sale and circulation, and on the just authority of the work with the great body of its readers; and, 3, your own deliberate opinion as to the safety or danger of the doctrines maintained in the article under consideration, and its tendency either to promote or retard the practical adoption of those liberal principles to which, and *their practical advancement*, you must always consider the journal as devoted."

As for discovering and training authors, the editor under the new system has inducements that lie entirely the other way; namely, to find as many authors as possible whom the public has already discovered and accepted for itself. Young unknown writers certainly have not gained anything by the new system. Neither perhaps can they be said to have lost, for though of two articles of equal merit an editor would naturally choose the one which should carry the additional recommendation of a name of recognised authority, yet any marked superiority in literary brilliance or effective argument or originality of view would be only too eagerly welcomed in any Review in England. So much public interest is now taken in periodical literature, and the honourable competition in securing variety, weight, and attractiveness is so active, that there is no risk of a literary candle remaining long under a bushel. Miss Mariineau says:—"I have always been anxious to extend to young or struggling authors the sort of aid which would have been so precious to me in that winter of 1829-30, and I know that, in above twenty years, I have never succeeded but once." One of the most distinguished editors in London, who had charge of a periodical for many years, told the present writer what comes to the same thing, namely, that in no single case during all these years did a volunteer contributor of real quality, or with any promise of eminence, present himself or herself. So many hundreds think themselves called, so few are chosen. It used to be argued that the writer under the anonymous system was hidden behind a screen and robbed of his well-earned distinction. In truth, however, it is impossible for a writer of real distinction to remain anonymous. If a writer in a periodical interests the public, they are sure to find out who he is. The writer on Goethe in the last number of the *Quarterly Review* is as well known as the writer on Equality in the last number of the *Fortnightly Review*.

Again, there is unfathomable folly in a periodical affecting an eternal consistency, and giving itself the airs of continuous individuality, and being careful not to talk sense on a given question to-day because its founders talked nonsense upon it fifty years ago. This is quite true. There is a monstrous charlatanry about the old editorial We, but perhaps there are some tolerably obvious openings for charlatanry of a different kind under our own system. The man who writes in his own name may sometimes be tempted to say what he knows he is expected from his position or character to say, rather than what he would have said if his personality were not concerned. As far as honesty goes, signature perhaps offers as many inducements to one kind of insincerity, as anonymity offers to another kind. And on the public it might perhaps be contended that there is an effect of a rather similar sort. They are in some cases tempted away from serious discussion of the matter, into frivolous curiosity and gossip about the men. All this criticism of the principle of which the *Fortnightly Review* was the earliest English adherent, will not be taken as the result in the present writer of Chamfort's *maladie des decadeuses*: that would be both extremely ungrateful and without excuse or reason. It is merely a fragment of disinterested contribution to the study of a remarkable change that is passing over a not unimportant department of literature. One gain alone counterbalances all the drawbacks, and that is a gain that could hardly have been foreseen or expected; I mean the freedom with which the great controversies of religion and theology have been discussed in the new Reviews. The removal of the mask has led to an outburst of plain speaking on these subjects, which to Mr. Napier's generation would have seemed simply incredible. The frank avowal of unpopular beliefs or non-beliefs has raised the whole level of the discussion, and perhaps has been even more advantageous to the orthodox in teaching them more humility, than to the heterodox in teaching them more courage and honesty.

Let us return to Mr. Napier's volume. We have said that it is impossible for a great writer to be anonymous. No reader will need to be told who among Mr. Napier's correspondents is the writer of the following:—

"I have been thinking tometimes, likewise, of a papee on Napoleon, a man whom, though handled to the extreme of triteness, it will be long years before we understand. Hitherto in the English tongue, there is next to nothing that betokens insight into him, or even sincere belief of such, on the part of the writer. I should like to study the men with what heartiness I could, and form to myself some intelligible picture of him, both as a biographical and as a historical figure, in both of which senses he is our chief contemporary wonder, and in some sort the epitome of his age. This, however, was a task of far more difficulty than Byron, and perhaps not so promising at present."

And if there is any difficulty in recognising the same hand with the next copious extract, it arises only from the circumstance that it is this writer and no other who has made Benthamism a term of reproach on the lips of men less wise than himself:—

"A far finer essay were a faithful, loving, and yet critical, and in part condemnatory, delineation of Jeremy Bentham, and his place and working in this section of the world's history. Bentham will not be put down by logic, and should not be put down, for we need him greatly as a backwoodsman: neither can reconciliation be effected till the one party understands and is just to the other. Bentham is a denyer; he denies with a loud and universally convincing voice; his fault is that he can *affirm* nothing, except that money is pleasant in the purse, and food in the stomach, and that by this simplest of all beliefs he can reorganise society. He can shatter it in pieces—no thanks to him, for its old fastenings are quite rotten—but he cannot reorganise it; this is work for quite others than he. Such an essay on Bentham, however, were a great task for any one; for me a very great one, and perhaps rather out of my road.

Perhaps Mr. Carlyle would agree that Mr. Mill's famous pair of essays on Bentham and Coleridge have served the purpose which he had in his mind, though we may well regret the loss of such a picture of Bentham's philosophic personality as he would surely have given us. It is touching to think of him whom we all know as the most honoured name among living veterans of letters, passing through the vexed ordeal of the young recruit, and battling for his own against the waywardness of Cornwall Lewis, and the blindness of publishers. In 1831 he writes to Mr. Napier: "All manner of perplexities have occurred in the publishing of my poor book, which perplexities I could only cut asunder, not unloose; so the MS. like an unhappy ghost still lingers on the wrong side of Styx; the Charon of ——Street durst not risk it in his *suttits cymba*, so it leaped ashore again." And three months later, "I have given up the notion of hawking my little Manuscript Book about to each publisher; for so long time it has laid quietly in the drawer, waiting for a better day." And yet that little book was nothing less than the History of the French Revolution.

It might be a lesson to small men to see the reasonableness, sense, and patience of these greater men. Macaulay's letter alone time to have been a pattern of good sense and considerateness. Mr. Carlyle seems indeed to have found Jeffrey's editorial vigour more than could be endured.

"My respected friend your predecessor had some difficulty with me in adjusting the respective provinces of Author and Editor, for though, as I hope, insensible to fair reason, I used sometimes to rebel against what I reckoned mere authority, and this partly perhaps as a matter of literary conscience; being wont to write nothing without studying it possible to the bottom, and writing always with an almost painful feeling of scrupulosity, that light editorial hacking and hewing to right and left was in general nowise to my mind."

But we feel that the fault must have lain with Jeffrey; the qualifications that Lord Cockburn admired so much were not likely to be the best of a man of Mr. Carlyle's grit. That did not prevent the most original of Mr. Napier's contributors from being one of the most just and reasonable.

"I have, barely within my time, finished that paper [of Characteristics], to which you are now heartily welcome, if you have room for it. Its doctrines here set forth have mostly long been familiar convictions with me; yet it is perhaps only within the last twelve month that the public utterance of some of them could have seemed a duty. I have striven to express myself with what guardedness was possible; and as there will now be no time for correcting proofs, I must leave it wholly in your editorial hands. Nay, should it on due consideration appear to you in your place (for I see that matter dimly, and nothing is clear but my own mind and the general condition of the world), unadvisable to print the paper at all, then pray understand my dear Sir, now and always, that I am no unreasonable man; but if dogmatic enough (as Jeffrey used to call it) in my own beliefs, also truly desirous to be just towards those of others, shall, in all sincerity, beg of you to do, without fear of offence (for in no point of view will there be any), what you yourself see good. A mighty work lies before the writers of this time."

It is always interesting, to the man of letters at any rate if not to his neighbours, to find what was first thought by men of admitted competence of the beginnings of writers who are now seen to have made a mark on the world. "When the reputation of authors is made," said Ste. Beuve, "it is easy to speak of them *convenablement*: we have only to guide ourselves by the common opinion. But at their debuts, at the moment when they are trying their first flights and are in part ignorant of themselves, then to judge them with fact, with precision, not to exaggerate their scope, to predict their flight, or divine their limits, to put the reasonable objections in the midst of all due respect—this is the difficulty of the critic who is born to be a critic." We have been speaking of Mr. Carlyle. This is what Jeffrey thought of him in 1832.

"I fear Carlyle will not do, that is, if you do not take the liberties and the pains with him that I did, by altering and putting in occasionally. The misfortune is, that he is very obstinate, and un